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THE WEEKLY COMMERCIAL.
A LARGE SIXTEEN PAGE PAPER, GIVING ALL THE CURRENT NEWS, MISCELLANEOUS, LITERARY, ART AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE AND VALUABLE READING FOR THE FAMILY.
TERMS OF THE WEEKLY:
Per Year, (52 Issues).....$2 00
In Clubs of Twenty.....1 50
The money must always accompany the order, and in no instance can these terms be deviated from.
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CITY ITEMS.

Purviance's Card Photographs,
Are taken in any weather, in all the various popular styles, simply or by the dozen, at 25 cents each. We guarantee satisfaction. Gallery corner Fifth and Market streets.

No Sewing Machine
Will embroider but a Grover & Baker.

Shawls from One Dollar.
We have now in stock full lines of fashionable Shawls, from the lineal last Shawl at one dollar, to the elegant promenade long style of Shawls. Can be found in one stock, at the lowest cash prices. Bates & Bell, 21 Fifth street.

Domestic Prints
At H. D. Brecht & Bro. 128 Smithfield street.

Cloak Manufactory.
Bates & Bell are engaged extensively in this branch of their business. Their stock is common at all times with the novelties of the season; their prices are at the lowest figures, much lower than the same class of goods can be purchased for in New York, and as they are thoroughly conversant with the retail business, their stock will be found complete with saleable goods suitable for the wants of the wholesale trade. 21 Fifth street.

Appropriate Thoughts
Are Flannels and Blankets, and as to whom we shall buy them. Remember, in this connection with them, the great sale at Barker & Co.'s, 59 Market street.

Get None
But a Grover & Baker for a Christmas gift.

Sheet Music,
A choice collection of new vocal and instrumental just received at Blume's music store, 43 Fifth street, 2nd door above Wood street.

Country Merchants,
Now, that prices of dry goods are advancing, should improve their first opportunity for visiting the great clearance sale at Barker & Co.'s, 59 Market street.

Foreign Prints
At H. D. Brecht & Bro. 128 Smithfield street.

Central Park Skating Club.
Proposals will be received until December 16th for the lease of the Restaurant and Skate rooms of the Central Park Skating Company, 9th Ward, Pittsburgh. For further information apply to Wm. Corwin, Superintendent, office Citizens' Passenger Railway Company, Penn street, or to John K. Shinn, P., Ft. W. C. Ry Co.'s Freight Depot, Penn street.

None but a Grover & Baker
Will answer for all family purposes.

The Skating Season.
The Skating Parks were opened yesterday afternoon, under the most favorable auspices, and their success is a fixed fact. As an evidence of the interest taken in them, we might mention that one firm in this city—Messrs. Iny & Hayden, No. 58 Wood street—sold yesterday two hundred pairs of skates. Such a draft upon their stock, although large, does not deplete their excellent assortment, and they are prepared to supply an equal number every day for the balance of the season. Their enterprise is receiving the reward it merits.

Shawls, Clonks and Dress Goods,
For the holiday season; where shall we buy those? Our readers will experience no difficulty in answering this after a visit to the great clearance sale at Barker & Co.'s, 59 Market street.

Picture Frames
At H. D. Brecht & Bro. 128 Smithfield street.

Knabe's Gold Medal Pianos.
A splendid fresh stock of these superior instruments to be opened on Monday at Blume's music store, 43 Fifth street.

Fathers, Brothers and Sons,
Should get a Grover & Baker for a Christmas gift.

Jack Frost Has Come,
And the extensive and popular Hat, Cap and Ladies' Fur House of Wm. Fleming, No. 139 Wood street, is prepared to meet him with a splendid stock of ladies' and misses furs; ladies' fur hoods; ladies' skating caps, and gents' fine fur caps, coats and gloves. Those who want anything in the above line should call and examine the immense stock of fashionable goods at this establishment before purchasing elsewhere.

Buy the Best.
If you are about purchasing a Sewing Machine be sure that you get the best, for otherwise your money will be thrown away. To get the best it is only necessary that you call at the salerooms of F. P. Carpenter, 77 Fifth street, and examine the Wheeler & Wilson machine. These machines do all kinds of work, are easily operated and never get out of order. We can safely recommend them to our friends as the best machine made and in every way worthy their confidence.

The Grover & Baker
Is the simplest, cheapest and best in use.

Latest from Egypt.
Penney's new extract of the Egyptian Lotus, a new and exquisite perfume for the handkerchief. Cleopatra and the ladies of her court used it in the same perfume. Price, one dollar per bottle. Manufactured by F. A. Penney, Brooklyn, N. Y. Sold by all Druggists and dealers in fancy goods. Equal to the imported. All your druggists for it. It is the most reliable article in the market.

Burgess Preudergast,
Hughes and Conklen's Minstrels, at Masonic Hall Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday evenings, December 19th, 20th and 21st.

Desks and Library Chairs,
Of every style, can be had at bargains, by calling on R. R. Bolger, 43 Smithfield street.

Furs, &c.
At Hillerman's, No. 73 Wood street, you can find all kinds of furs, muffs, capes, collars, berthas, sleigh robes, riding robes, and in short every thing in the line of fur lines. Call and see them at No. 73 Wood street.

Organs and Melodeons.
Prince's world renowned organs and melodeons new stock, selected especially for the holidays, just received at Blume's music store, 43 Fifth street.

Haines Bros. Pianos.
New stock now receiving at Blume's music store.

It is True and Undeniable
That the Barbers' Soap, manufactured by B. C. & J. H. Sawyer, No. 42 Wood street, cannot be surpassed. For instance, read the following extract: ERIE, Pa., October 24, 1865. Messrs. B. C. & J. H. Sawyer, Pittsburgh, Pa.—Gentlemen: Some time ago an agent of yours was through here, and left a piece of your Barber's Soap for trial, and I must acknowledge it the best Soap I ever used, while in business over eighteen years. Yours, truly, M. W. Mills, Barber, &c.

Let Us Go Skating.
Where can we find the implements? We, of course, say at James Bown's, No. 126 Wood street. There you will find an assortment that is beyond comparison; one that was selected by the proprietor himself in the Eastern markets, and, as he is an expert, we can safely promise that every variety will be found in the assortment. All kinds of young or old, and for either sex, will be found displayed. Again, business men break occasionally, and so do skate straps or fastenings, and you should be provided with an extra supply. These can be had at Bown's, which, observe, is No. 126 Wood street. Call and see this variety before visiting the park. It is as we have before said, the most extensive in the city.

Recovered.
Dr. Sill, 240 Penn street, who was badly burned a few weeks since, has so far recovered from his wounds as to be able to operate again. His many friends that have been waiting for some weeks, will in all probability place him upon double duty, as his long experience and great skill in the use of the Laughing Gas gives him the pre-eminence for extracting teeth without pain, in Pittsburgh.

What it can be Used For.
The Sperm Lubricator can be used for cutting screws, for chasing, for cylinders, for burning and for everything that lard oil can be used for. Give it a trial. Manufactured only by Buffum, Kehew & Co.' 22 Market street.

Manufacturers, Try It.
The Sperm Lubricator manufactured and for sale at 22 Market street. Buffum, Kehew & Co.

GRAND RAILWAY PLANS.

Direct Line from the West to the National Capital.

Seventy-two Miles Travel Saved.

Completion of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad.

Baltimore and Ohio and Atlantic and Great Western Companies to Do It.

Western Pennsylvania Deeply Interested in the Project.

"Pittsburgh, the Manchester of America."

Important Address of J. W. Garrett, Esq., President B. & O. R. R. Co.

Interesting Reports of Sir Morton Peto and Engineer Forbes.

Pittsburgh the Great Railway Centre.

As was first intimated in the columns of the COMMERCIAL a few months since, the project then being discussed of a direct railroad line from the Great West and Mississippi to the National Capital and tidewater at Baltimore has been matured, and the work of construction of uncompleted lines that, in addition to form part of Grand Trunk Road, is about to be commenced and energetically prosecuted. On the re-election Wednesday, at Baltimore, of John W. Garrett, Esq., to the Presidency of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, that gentleman made the following interesting and important address to the Board of Directors, which contains many items of interest to the people of Pittsburgh and Western Pennsylvania:

GENTLEMEN:—When I had the honor of addressing you upon a similar occasion twelve months since, the country was still involved in the gigantic and momentous conflict which had then continued for nearly four years. At that period more than a million and a half of men were engaged in the exercise of their highest ability and energy in the paths of destruction, rather than in those of peace.

The peculiar geographical position of the road, under your charge caused this terrible conflict more especially to affect it, and, when the Month after month, and year after year, your railroad bridges, depots, machine shops, engines and equipments, and all the various requisites fit operating a great railway, were again and again destroyed, it was only by the exercise of continuous vigor, to rapid restoration, and to the great energy, ability and devotion of your officers and men in your service, in such form, and so effectively, as to challenge the admiration and the lasting gratitude of the Government and people of this country, and of those who watched in the marvelous military achievements of the conflicting hosts of the world.

The great events of this war, and the remarkable relations of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad to many of the most striking and extraordinary features of its progress and termination, will ever be associated with the history of this institution. Many times, when it seemed that Heaven, we are now enabled to exchange congratulations, that that disastrous war, those scenes of blood and desolation, are among the things of the past; that the sun of peace has dawned and risen upon our beloved country, and that under the wise and parfotic action of our Government, the dread conflict of the past is rapidly passing away, and the people of the North and of the South, and of the East and the West, not only to preserve our Union and Constitution, but, consequently, to enter upon a career greater, more prosperous, with brighter hopes for humanity, and a grander scope for the development of the principles of human freedom, than ever before attained, without constructing a single mile of road.

No imaginary "air lines," threatened by the Northern Central and other rival interests, which, if built, would have run parallel and in equal proximity to the Baltimore and Ohio road, from the Ohio river, and is received by the Western waters from the Susquehanna, to the seaboard on the whole 379 miles of the Baltimore and Ohio Road would, through a valley line, pass over but 10 miles of it, and, in fact, from the very first great objects to be achieved for those interests, and its security, was the establishment of its communication to Washington, and adding vastly to the commercial strength and importance of Baltimore, it do not hesitate to express my belief that the earnest and favorable consideration of this community, and to this Board this interesting subject.

The Baltimore and Ohio Road has built up the region of Virginia through which it passes. It has aided, likewise, in the construction of the Parkersburg road, which has cost more than seven millions of dollars, and, whilst it has enormously increased the wealth of Maryland, and Virginia. Such changes have occurred in the policy, the position and the relations of the territory connected with the Baltimore and Ohio Road, as demand, on the part of this community and of this Board, that the policy of the Company, shall be promptly considered, and vigorous measures taken to complete the road connecting Cleveland via Youngstown with Pittsburgh, and thus furnish to the members of Congress, and all other parties visiting the Capital of the United States, a line from Cleveland, and the whole region of the lakes and northwest, eighty-four miles shorter than any existing line. As connected with this subject, it is my duty to call attention to the fact, that whilst the Baltimore and Ohio Road, with energy, with patriotism, and with determination, in entering upon the prosecution of those great works, and looking to the accomplishment of the great result, for the county we find this same malign influence of the Pennsylvania Central and the Northern Central Railroad companies appearing in the halls of Congress, and demanding Congressional action contrary to any precedent in the history of the country, contrary to the teachings of the fathers, and to the patriotic and great President, in reference to the powers of the Government under the Constitution, we find them asking Congress to pass laws, irrespective of the invasion of national improvements of the State of Maryland, and regardless of the unanimous action and protest of the Legislature of Maryland. We find them demanding power to build another line of railway to Washington. Why is this? Do selfishness and personal aggrandizement or patriotism is the motive for the interests and convenience of the country, inspire such efforts, or is it a plan, when the results are foreshadowed, of perfecting accommodations to the people of the whole country, by the additional lines proposed by the Baltimore and Ohio road, and the consequent advantages to the city of Washington, to the people of the District of Columbia, and to all parties interested in the prosperity of both?

It is designed by monopoly to procure apparently legislation from Congress, for the purpose of preventing the prosecution of this work, especially at this period, and, when in the future so vital for the interests of the country? I feel assured that as we can anticipate no such action from Congress, which has no military necessity, no postal necessity, no necessity of any kind, but that can be alleged—for all the demands of both public and private business are even now met, and with the prosecution of the proposed, superior, direct, additional line, all possible requirements will be most amply accommodated. I am sure, that acting in accordance with the wishes of our state you will agree to prosecute vigorously the Metropolitan Branch of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

Upon the efforts of the Baltimore and Ohio Company must this enterprise depend. You will remember that the State of Maryland granted a charter on the 5th of May, 1853, free from all capitation or other tax, to the so-styled Metropolitan Railroad Company, and that the Congress of the United States joined in a charter authorizing its construction, and that no capital would be raised for the work, and that this enterprise, after many years of struggle, was ultimately abandoned, without constructing a single mile of road.

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The success of such enterprises is no longer problematic. Such have been the experience of Railroad companies appearing in the halls of Congress, and demanding Congressional action contrary to any precedent in the history of the country, contrary to the teachings of the fathers, and to the patriotic and great President, in reference to the powers of the Government under the Constitution, we find them asking Congress to pass laws, irrespective of the invasion of national improvements of the State of Maryland, and regardless of the unanimous action and protest of the Legislature of Maryland. We find them demanding power to build another line of railway to Washington. Why is this? Do selfishness and personal aggrandizement or patriotism is the motive for the interests and convenience of the country, inspire such efforts, or is it a plan, when the results are foreshadowed, of perfecting accommodations to the people of the whole country, by the additional lines proposed by the Baltimore and Ohio road, and the consequent advantages to the city of Washington, to the people of the District of Columbia, and to all parties interested in the prosperity of both?

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The intention of the Atlantic and Great Western to adopt this principle. (Cheers.) We shall throughout the whole of the line to the highest possible state of efficiency, making an ample reserve for all renewals of rails and for keeping the rolling stock and engines up to the full extent, but then we shall divide every year that which we believe to be the property of the Company, and that during that year shareholders in the railway.

THE CAPITAL OF THE ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN COMPANY.

After reading the estimates showing that the consolidated capital of the company is to be sixty million dollars, half in bonds and half in shares, and that the whole line and branches (including the Buffalo line) will be about forty-seven millions, leaving thirteen millions to meet any further outlay required, he said:

In the great West, there have been, during the past fifteen years, 20,000 miles of railways built without any additional access to the East, and when I tell you that we have only access by New York, whereas, when we get to Buffalo we shall have access to New England and Boston, which is even more important than New York, inasmuch as the Great Western has more communication with New England than with New York. We shall also be able to communicate with the great Western of Canada, with which company we are in alliance, and we shall have a very large amount of traffic over the Grand Trunk. Proper arrangements will be made to send oil to an amount which must alter the future standing of the company to an extent you little can realize. You will recollect that when the certificates of debentures were issued we stated our belief that in the year following the traffic would be as $1,000,000, but that amount has been exceeded; therefore what we stated at the time, which was doubted at the time, has been more than realized.

WHAT THE ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY CONTEMPLATE.

On the conclusion of Sir Morton Peto's remarks, Mr. Forbes read an elaborate report of the condition of the Atlantic and Great Western Railway, highly commending the manner in which it was built, detailing the improvements made and in progress, and giving statistics as to the productiveness of the country through which it passes, and as to the extent of the dispatch of business at the port of Baltimore, on the arrival of the steamship Somerset from Liverpool, was exhibited the amount of that ship was discharged, and the goods a l passed through the Custom House in less than three weeks from the time of her arrival. The whole of the goods were in probably half the time the same goods would have passed through the Custom House in New York. The efficiency, of warehousing, of shipment, of charges of every description in Baltimore are largely in favor of traffic through Baltimore, as regards New York.

These lines of steamers are not needed to create business unnaturally, but really to form and furnish those necessary links for the supply and the ingress of a large flow or travel and traffic, for which Baltimore presents the most commanding, the most satisfactory and the most advantageous route.

As, from circumstances hereto fore stated, the Company has been unable to render its recent annual reports, the present has been deemed a proper occasion to lay before you a brief outline of the Company and the views of your Executive upon a class of subjects in which I am satisfied you feel a deep interest is felt. May I be pardoned, in closing, for making some remarks of a personal character.

I have to thank you, gentlemen, for the great unanimity with which you have called me again to the Presidency of your Company, and I feel that such action is an endorsement of the performance of duties of a most delicate, intricate and arduous character during the most marked period in the history of the country. I thank you for this renewed evidence of confidence.

The policy which you have inaugurated in regard to perfecting the system of the road, and of its branches, and increasing the equipment of the same, on the portion of the line from the Parkersburg branch is being rapidly improved. The work for the bridges connecting the Central Ohio and Baltimore and Ohio roads at Bellaire and Benwood, and the Marietta and Cincinnati and Parkersburg roads, between Parkersburg and Belpre, is also progressing.

Your aid to the Washington County Railroad Company in the construction and early completion of that important branch. The people of Central Pennsylvania, and of a large portion of Maryland, and of the Shenandoah Valley, and of the Metropolitan branch, a greatly improved and most economical route to Baltimore and Washington.

In the new era that has opened another subject of the greatest importance to the farm and stock and especially to the people of Virginia and Maryland, has been presented. Many of the most distinguished citizens of both States have expressed their anxiety for the early construction of a line of railway leading from Harpers Ferry, through Winchester, Strasburg and Woodstock with the great Virginia and Tennessee Road, by which a large part of the valley of Virginia, and thus open a direct and effective line of communication from Baltimore to New Orleans, Memphis, Vicksburg, Mobile, Atlanta, Augusta, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana an invaluable, economical and direct line to the National Capital, and to the Southern seaboard at the head of the Chesapeake.

The Shenandoah Valley is rich in mineral resources, with fine water power, with a most healthful climate, presents a region of unsurpassed agricultural wealth, with large and great populations and extensive development. The entire region through Virginia, Tennessee, and the whole southwest, would derive the greatest advantage for emigration, and these are the elements of future wealth, prosperity and wealth. During the existence of slavery in Virginia a jealousy existed of any line leading to the Ohio river, by which slave property became less safe.

That obstacle having been removed, all jealousies and fears will be allayed, and the line will be called upon by many of the most eminent and sagacious capitalists of the country, who urged that the attention of the people of Baltimore, and the managers of the Baltimore and Ohio road should be directed to this subject. Their region has been desolated, their capital has been destroyed, and the most sagacious men of the North and of the South, and of the East and the West, not only to preserve our Union and Constitution, but, consequently, to enter upon a career greater, more prosperous, with brighter hopes for humanity, and a grander scope for the development of the principles of human freedom. As in war the magnitude and achievements of our armies have been unparalleled in history, so in peace may we also hope that a progress and prosperity, heretofore unknown in the history of the world, will illustrate our great future.

These views seem peculiarly appropriate in connection with the address which I have just sent. The great revolution that has swept over the land has opened a new era in the history of Baltimore, and Maryland, and Virginia. Such changes have occurred in the policy, the position and the relations of the territory connected with the Baltimore and Ohio Road, as demand, on the part of this community and of this Board, that the policy of the Company, shall be promptly considered, and vigorous measures taken to complete the road connecting Cleveland via Youngstown with Pittsburgh, and thus furnish to the members of Congress, and all other parties visiting the Capital of the United States, a line from Cleveland, and the whole region of the lakes and northwest, eighty-four miles shorter than any existing line. As connected with this subject, it is my duty to call attention to the fact, that whilst the Baltimore and Ohio Road, with energy, with patriotism, and with determination, in entering upon the prosecution of those great works, and looking to the accomplishment of the great result, for the

Immediately upon the close of the war you determined upon inaugurating a line of steamships from Baltimore to Liverpool. It is my agreeable duty to inform the Board that the highest anticipations are being realized. It was necessary, for the development of the system, to demonstrate, by the establishment of this line, that a large and permanent business for the steamships could be built up with Baltimore and Liverpool, could be commanded. The results, in the brief period which has elapsed, have shown that the only difficulty is not the want of trade, or the ability to make a profitable steam business, but the want of a line of strictly first-class large steamers, suited thoroughly for the North Atlantic trade. Such vessels, I trust, there will be business between Baltimore and Liverpool for a line of five first-class steamers, and I feel confident that the Board will have the satisfaction to announce that arrangements are now in progress by which such ships will be secured for this purpose. Navigation by steam is rapidly superseding, in all parts of the world, the use of sail vessels. The Bay of Chesapeake has peculiar advantages for this commercial change.

The policy which has been pursued by this Company, of establishing a low tariff on coal, is producing the very best effects. One result of the joint action of the Baltimore and Ohio Liverpool lines in a line of steamers, and of furnishing fuel to steamers constructed at low rates, has given a business to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, which disregard all the sanguine anticipations. Already under the influence of individual enterprise, steamers are now plying between Baltimore and nearly every Southern port. They are accomplishing an immense business in the coasting trade, and are causing a pressure of the exports thus brought to our mart for England and the continent, which must be relieved by ships of large tonnage and of the highest class.

It will, perhaps, surprise the Board to learn that the coasting trade of Baltimore has increased so rapidly since the close of the war, that, as ascertained from the Exchange Clearing Rooms, there are now plying in connection with the trade of this port, eighty steamers, with an average tonnage of 600 tons.

We find the consumption of Cumberland coals enormously increased, and whilst the company is bringing to Baltimore, during the year, 1,000,000 of coal per day, more than half this large quantity is now consumed by the manufactories and steamers connected with the business of Baltimore. Whilst this coal has been furnished in Baltimore at a rate which, in many instances, compares, the same coal has cost, in New York and Boston, $10 to $11 per ton.

When we recognize the fact that the chief railway routes from New York to Cincinnati are respectively the New York Central and New York and Erie railroads, and that the distance of the former from New York to Cincinnati is 885 miles, and by the latter 861 miles, and that the distance from Cincinnati to Baltimore is 379 miles, and that thus the city of Baltimore has a geographical advantage, in connection with the business of the West, of 506 miles as compared with the city of New York, of 55 miles as on the New York and Erie, and of 77 miles as compared with the New York Central Road, it is very clear, that with proper facilities for shipment, with the low rates of transportation, with a large demand for the imports, as well as the abundance of material for exports that the enterprising people of the States of the West are identified with this enterprise, as well as their hopes for humanity, and a grander scope for the development of the principles of human freedom. As in war the magnitude and achievements of our armies have been unparalleled in history, so in peace may we also hope that a progress and prosperity, heretofore unknown in the history of the world, will illustrate our great future.

These views seem peculiarly appropriate in connection with the address which I have just sent. The great revolution that has swept over the land has opened a new era in the history of Baltimore, and Maryland, and Virginia. Such changes have occurred in the policy, the position and the relations of the territory connected with the Baltimore and Ohio Road, as demand, on the part of this community and of this Board, that the policy of the Company, shall be promptly considered, and vigorous measures taken to complete the road connecting Cleveland via Youngstown with Pittsburgh, and thus furnish to the members of Congress, and all other parties visiting the Capital of the United States, a line from Cleveland, and the whole region of the lakes and northwest, eighty-four miles shorter than any existing line. As connected with this subject, it is my duty to call attention to the fact, that whilst the Baltimore and Ohio Road, with energy, with patriotism, and with determination, in entering upon the prosecution of those great works, and looking to the accomplishment of the great result, for the

Highly Interesting.

Vessels Sailing from New York for Southern Ports—Telegraph Lines in Chili—Projected Lines—Americans Invited to Chili—Boiler Explosion at Lansingburg, New York, &c., &c.

NEW YORK, December 15.—The number of vessels sailing from New York to the ports south of Baltimore, Washington, Alexandria, Norfolk and Fortress Monroe, is unusually large this week, and they comprise about two-thirds of all the vessels cleared for foreign ports. The number of vessels going to the same ports in the week ending December 16th, was fifty-two.

Before the Union League Club in this city last night, Senor Don Benina Mackenna, of Chili, stated that that country is in South America the first country to establish telegraphic lines connecting these cities. Chili is now building a line from Valparaiso to Buenos Ayres. He thought that in the end the world would be compelled on a plan similar to that of the overland mail route, and that the Pacific coast ports proposed, both of which the people of America are deeply interested. Immediately after the close of the war, a line of telegraph was established from Panama to Valparaiso, following the route pursued by the steamers. That line was built by the Americans. There is now but a single commercial steamer that bears the American flag. That commerce has been entirely monopolized by a fleet of English steamers. Do not mind Spain nor her old Admiral. The Chilians are not afraid of him, and open the door for us. In conclusion, the speaker said that he was in favor of the Monroe doctrine, and he hoped the United States would adhere to it.

This morning the boiler at D. Mcmurray & Co.'s saw-mill, in Lansingburgh, exploded, killing Phelps Ward, the engineer. It is supposed he was the only person in the building at the time. The damage will probably not be less than fifteen or twenty thousand dollars.

It is reported that a large number of secret agents of the Fenian Brotherhood who were sent by the organization in this country to drill and train the Irish people, have returned in the finest clipper steamer plying between Queenstown and Liverpool, the Cunard steamer Cuba, which sailed from Liverpool on the 2d inst. Among the passengers are many of the leaders of the late Fenian movement in Ireland, and at the time of writing the steamer was off the coast of Ireland, and will probably arrive in port to-day. During the trial of the prisoners charged with treason, the principal witness for the crown, Corporal Kelly, who had been a soldier in the Fenian army, and had taken part in the Canada raid, was brought from Chicago by a detective, who, at first, was unknown to the prisoners, and who sat in the court-room for several days, and frequently came in collision with the people. Rumors of a Fenian raid on Canada, from the United States, are rife, and the people were greatly excited. The alarm has now subsided.

Advices from Kingston, Jamaica, say the negro revolt is effectually suppressed, though martial law for many months to come will continue. In view of past events, the Constitution of the Island will be amended by making it impossible for any future Governor Legislature, with the power of appointment from the people to the crown. A bill will be introduced to regulate the elections, so as to prevent bribery to influence the freedom is attributed.

A letter from Buenos Ayres says that while the Paraguayan forces is diminishing, having through the casualties of war and by disease lost about 25,000 men, the allies are not stronger now than at first. The latter have in the field about 50,000 men, in better trim, and more efficient than at any time any former time. The allies put all prisoners into their own ranks as soldiers, and then shoot them if they desert to the enemy. The Paraguayans make farm laborers of their prisoners, and set them at work in the fields.

Brazil from Hayti narrates the events after the British gunboat Bull Dog was destroyed. The Haytien fort fired a salute, and then proceeded to Cape Haytien, and after proposing certain terms, which were not complied with, proceeded to bombard the place, which were in a short time blown to pieces, and the place reduced to submission. The Haytien fort then made their escape by taking refuge on board the American man-of-war Desoto, which landed Gerard soon after took possession of Cape Haytien.

A correspondent writing from Georgia says he has come into contact with persons that state the statement that the negroes expect a division of lands at the Christmas holidays.

A letter from Richmond says, that Northern merchants are sending more goods South than is needed. That the people are unable to purchase, and unless shipments are stopped, merchants will lose heavily.

Destructive Fire in Oswego.

OSWEGO, December 15.—The steam saw-mill, owned by Chandler & Wright, situated in Cowe, on the east side of the river, in this city, and described in the papers as the largest in the State, connected with the ship-yard, and a considerable amount of lumber, &c., all belonging to their firm, were consumed. A strong north-west wind was blowing, and the fire spread to the rigging of several vessels in the dock, six of which were soon extinguished. The schooner J. G. Crocker had her masts and bowsprit destroyed. The total loss is estimated at $80,000.

Effort to Establish a Telegraph Line to Pekin, China.

NEW YORK, December 15.—The London *Telegraph* states that the Russian Government sent out two telegraph officers to ascertain whether it were practicable to establish a telegraph line from Pekin to Nicolaiefsk. The Chinese Government to establish a telegraph from Kiachta to Pekin, but that the Chinese showed themselves adverse to the scheme, and the officers have returned.

OUR IMPORTS.—The imports from foreign countries during the past two months are said to exceed those of any former period, reaching the heavy sum total of $99,000,000.

SECOND EDITION.

4 O'CLOCK A. M.

WASHINGTON.

Bill to Repeal the City Charter of Washington.

CITY TO BE GOVERNED BY COMMISSIONERS.

The Test Oath Before the Supreme Court.

The Court Martial of Commander Craven.

Verdict of Suspension from Service for Two Years

Secretary Welles Rebukes the Court Martial and Disapproves the Verdict

Currency Note Plate Stolen from the Treasury.

THE PACIFIC RAILWAY AND BRANCHES.

Our Relations with China to be Extended.

PUBLIC LANDS TO COME INTO MARKET.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, December 15.

Proposal to Repeal the City Charter of Washington.

Representative Eggleston, of Ohio, will introduce in the House, on Monday, a bill to repeal the charter of the city of Washington, and place the national government in the hands of three commissioners, as was the case many years ago. This will deprive the people of all election for local offices, and settle the increasing agitation of the suffrage question.

In the Supreme Court

To-day the most important case under consideration: Number six, original docket; *ex parte* in the matter of A. H. Garland, of Arkansas, petitioner. The argument in support of the petitioner was commenced by W. H. Carpenter, of Milwaukee, and continued by Attorney General Speed, and concluded by Mr. Phillips, of counsel for the petitioner. The point in this case Mr. Garland, who was an attorney and counsellor before the rebellion, and was afterwards engaged in the rebellion, has been pardoned on taking the oath of amnesty, and claims the right to again practice at the bar of the supreme court, without taking the test oath presented by Congress. Mr. Carpenter argued against the constitutionality of the test oath, claiming that the taking of the oath of amnesty and receiving pardon thereupon, wiped out the offense committed during the war, and left the party to be considered the same as if he had never committed the offense. The Attorney General contended that while the taking of the oath of amnesty restored the party to citizenship and remitted punishment, it did not purge him from guilt, and that the taking of the test oath presented by Congress was simply a declaration of facts which were characterized by signal ability. Hon. Reverdy Johnson, for the petitioners, stated that he would not be able to conclude his argument to-day, and the further hearing of the case was postponed to Friday next. The court then adjourned.

Commander Craven Released from Arrest.

The

The Daily Commercial

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 16.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Correspondence on matters of public interest is solicited and will be thankfully received from our friends in all parts of the country, when accompanied by the responsible names. Mere rapparee, whatever relates to the discovery and production of oil lands and coals in this oil intelligence in general, will be acceptable and appreciated. Events of local interest, mechanical and agricultural results, inventions and improvements of every description, clearly and briefly described, are solicited. To secure attention, communications should be brief and entirely reliable, and should be sent as promptly as possible.

Letters concerning the business department of the newspaper or printing office should be addressed to the Business Manager. Communications designed for the paper should be addressed to the Editor.

UNION NOMINATIONS TO-DAY.

The primary elections this afternoon, for the nomination of Union candidates for city officers, are of great importance to the business men and tax-payers generally. As has been said before, the system to be inaugurated this afternoon enables every Union voter to give a free, fair and impartial expression of his preferences, and every good citizen, who feels an interest in the municipal affairs of the city should attend the polls, and vote for the men who in his judgment are best qualified to give character to the respective offices and conduct our municipal affairs. It must be remembered that the nominations made to-day are equivalent to an election, and that the friends of the candidates who have them in hand will have control of the city affairs for the succeeding two years. Those who have doubts as to the fitness of any candidate for the position he seeks, will prevent future regrets by giving expression to their doubts at the polls this afternoon.

Although there has been much feeling exhibited in the contest by indiscreet partisans, it is safe to say the election will be conducted honorably. That the best men may win, is a consideration devoutly to be wished for.

ENGLAND AND AMERICA.

The sentiments of the aristocracy of England towards the United States, it is clear, have not been of a peculiarly friendly character. The basis of these sentiments are partly political and partly financial. Our sedulous abstinence from meddling with the international politics of Europe might have secured us from the imputations of ambitious aspirations, but our business enterprise on land and sea unavoidably brought us into competition with the great manufacturing and commercial nation of the Eastern hemisphere. From this, principally, has arisen the jealousy and feeling to which we have referred. It did not spring from the rebellion or from any of the events connected with it; this internal disorder only afforded a promising occasion for its exhibition. How plainly and in what diversified forms it betrayed the existence and strength, is palpable to all.

The unexpected issue of the rebellion has proved to all with equal clearness, that English interference in the controversy and against the United States was not only a gratuitous wrong but also a most unfortunate blunder, and it may admit of a doubt, whether the redressing of the wrong will rectify the blunder, for a suspicion of the continuance of ill will, when once inopportunely betrayed, may embarrass friendly intercourse even after satisfaction has been given for the particular acts to which it led.

There is, in fact, nothing in the successful termination of our internal war to diminish the jealousy of these English people who have hitherto causelessly indulged it. There is rather reason to apprehend its increase. The inevitable expansion of commercial and manufacturing enterprise on this side of the Atlantic will present a stronger competition with that of England than ever before. And, besides, the exhibition that has been made of the stupendous power of the Government will arouse, in a far greater degree than ever before, the political jealousy and apprehension toward this country. Nations, like individuals, sometimes adopt the ungenerous conclusion that the abuse of power is an almost inevitable consequence of the possession of it. Our former pacific policy should protect us from the imputation. That policy our Government shows no inclination to desert. And the true interest of England is to dismiss jealousy, to repair wrongs done and to live peaceably with us. It is no less our interest to maintain friendly relations, and the true basis for friendship, as President JOHNSON says, is mutual justice. This view of the case, we trust, will become the prevailing one in both countries, especially among practical men, who live in the present and for the future, and not among the old and aristocratic notions of the past. The recent outburst of English enterprise in connection with the internal improvements in this country, shows that some of the shrewd, liberal-minded and far-seeing business men of England are emancipated from the narrow and local ideas and prejudices that seem to control so many of the aristocratic classes with reference to this country. The connection of interests, which is extended and strengthened by such enterprise, will be a powerful auxiliary to enduring peace, since the claims of mutual justice thereby grew the more imperative, and so the foundations of friendship become more firmly and deeply fixed.

OUR POLITICAL SYMPATHIES AND OUR COMMERCE WITH AMERICAN REPUBLICS.

It is not surprising that with the republics of the Western Continent, the people of our own, the largest of them all, should have warm and strong sympathies. Although they are inferior in size and power, and from their origin and religion are less advanced in civilization, yet their form of civil government, modeled after our own, gives them a claim to our friendly consideration. But we are not aware that any material benefit results either to them or to ourselves from this speculative feeling, or from the resemblance between them and us from which it springs.

It would be putting this sympathy to a legitimate use, if we made it the impulse of commercial intercourse with those American republics. It does very little good to the material, political or social interests of those States, to proclaim our sympathy or to reiterate our adherence to the Monroe doctrine, or to ratify paper treaties of commerce with them. What they need and what would be amply compensative to us is, to afford facilities for the interchange of commodities, to establish lines of communication, to send steamers into their harbors and up the mighty rivers that flow from the base of their mountain ranges. This would stimulate their sluggish enterprise and lead to the development of their rich resources and to the improvement of their countries and of their population.

We believe that some measures have been initiated, partly under American auspices for improving the facilities afforded by the Magdalena river for better access to New Granada. But we are not informed as to the extent or nature of this measure. Great commercial advantages are offered in the more remote parts of the South American republics, both on the Atlantic and the Pacific coast. The mighty La Plata might be made to carry down to its coast cities, both from the Argentine Republic and from the Empire of Brazil, products of a rich but only half improved interior, enough for a large commerce of themselves. The value of the trade with the republics of Peru and Chili on the western coast is seen by the stir and excitement which its interruption by the wild and wicked policy of Spain occasions in Europe. Of that trade, while England has forty-three per cent., the United States has only five, although we have on the same ocean coast two thriving young States and a Territory. Our sympathies with Mexico might be, perhaps, as wisely directed in endeavors to extend commercial interests in that quarter, as in nursing political predilections. Or rather, the principles of liberty and the enterprise necessary to maintain them might be as effectively aided by an active intercourse of trade as by political diplomacy or martial demonstrations, while the reflex advantages to our own country would be incomparably greater. The whole of South America, republican and imperial, as well as Mexico, opens a fine field for commercial enterprise, and it is remarkable how limited the efforts of our countrymen have been in competition with those of Europe, and especially of England. The use of capital judiciously invested in railroad enterprises, to which all the republics are favorable, would open up vast resources of wealth, and tend to the rapid improvement of the countries and their people. The British experiment in India, though under different auspices, affords an illustration of the beneficial influence of such internal improvements on both the social and material condition of a country. And a closer fellowship of financial interest between the United States and the smaller republics of the continent would greatly enhance the prestige of our form of government, and raise the best barrier against the illibustering intrusions of foreign powers.

UNFOLDING RAILWAY PLANS AND PITTSBURGH.

In the COMMERCIAL, a few days since, we gave so much as we deemed prudent to give concerning certain railway projects of vast magnitude, bearing directly on the future of Pittsburgh; and to-day we lay before our readers, from official sources, such details as will thoroughly enlighten the public mind. A short time since we ventured to say to the COMMERCIAL, that Pittsburgh was the Continental Manufacturing Centre, and that, if the importance of her position was duly appreciated, she would be one of the principal Railway Centres of the country.

In the report made by Mr. GARRETT, President of the Baltimore and Ohio Railway Co., given to-day, we find Pittsburgh spoken of as "already the Manchester of America," and this sentiment we find warmly repeated by Engineer FORBES to the stockholders of the Great Western Railway in England, to whom he declared that "*the largest manufacturing trade of the United States is centered at Pittsburgh, which may be described as the Birmingham of America*, and that it was most desirable that the Atlantic and Great Western should be enabled to obtain direct access to it."

The reader of the deeply interesting and highly important documents given in our columns to-day—all pointing to the grand fact, that the capital, energy and skill of Europe and America, recognizing Pittsburgh as the Manufacturing, are about to make her the Railway Centre of the Country—requires no assistance by any remarks we can make to enable him to appreciate the magnitude and the importance to us of the plans now developing. Those plans, briefly, are: An independent line between the National Capital, Baltimore and Pittsburgh. An independent trunk line connecting Pittsburgh with the great West; an independent line from Pittsburgh to New York direct—which, with our present liberal railway facilities, will make Pittsburgh the focus of four trunk lines to the West, and three trunk lines to tide-water, with a direct road to Washington, besides the lateral lines pouring their local traffic into this common centre.

We have but one other enterprise of magnitude to prosecute, before the system of improvements, which is to build up here one of the greatest inland cities of the country, is complete, and that is, *the improvement of the navigation of the Ohio river*. This subject we propose not now to discuss. We will remark, however, that the grand railway plans now developing will assist materially in this consummation, and hasten the day when Pittsburgh will witness the return of the vast river traffic which was the foundation of her commercial prosperity.

We said the other day, that Pittsburgh, with its capital, enterprise and liberality, would welcome warmly and co-operate heartily with enterprise and capital from whatever source. Confident that her vast advantages, her independent elements of prosperity and greatness, require only to be appreciated to bring hither a liberal share of the capital and enterprise which are developing our land to an unexampled extent, she holds out inducements which hardly another city does,—a fact that is most flatteringly attested by the great capitalists at home and in England. Though sewing much and closely allied to the great central lines which connect here, she believes that it is not only for her but their permanent interest that the development of our State and country should go on, and that the only danger is that in the future, as in the past, there will not be railways enough to do the business.

We cannot refrain from expressing the belief that a glorious future is opening for Pittsburgh. Blessed with almost unexampled prosperity, rich beyond measure in most of the natural elements of solid character and sure growth, the heart of an unequaled mineral region, with an industrious and unostentatious population, the present prosperity of Pittsburgh and the glorious future before her are the result of no fictitious device or cunning schemes,—for we can say with entire truth, that while some other cities paid court to the British capitalists, and schemed for advantages, she only pointed to her mountains of minerals, her numberless factories, and her vast products.

PORK PACKING IN CHICAGO.—Cincinnati controlled the pork packing trade until three years ago, when Chicago took the lead under a new impulse. At that time there were only thirty-odd houses in the former city engaged in the business, packing 700,000 hogs per year. In the season of 1863-'64 there were 960,350 hogs packed. The following season showed a heavy decrease for Cincinnati and a corresponding increase for Chicago. Packing has not commenced this season, for the reason of the change in the cost of corn. Last year the farmer sent the hogs to market early and saved his corn. This year, however, it is the reverse. Hogs sold early at 10@11 cents per lb., and with the cheapness of corn averaged twenty cents per bushel in the ear, and has been most abundant; the weather has been unusually favorable for fattening, and the business has been considerably delayed in consequence. Activity in this line of trade need not be looked for earlier than January, or until the weather renders it unprofitable to feed. The aggregate amount of hogs packed this year will be 1,400,000, and the purchase of the raw material is larger than would at first be supposed. The aggregate cost of 1,400,000 hogs last year was $21,000,000. Add to this the cost of packing, and the enormous sum of $30,000,000 is reached. Hence it will be perceived that this branch of trade employs a very large amount of capital in the transaction of its business.

CHECKS UPON RAILROAD CONDUCTORS.—The public generally are rather apt to be indifferent about the alleged losses by railroad companies through the manipulations of their conductors. But in Saint Louis a new plan has been hit upon to prevent their petty embezzlements, and also interest the passenger in the following manner:

Each passenger who rides over the road is to receive a numbered check ticket for each trip made, which, if preserved until the end of the year, will entitle the holder to a chance in a distribution of one hundred dollars or three thousand dollars in gifts to the passengers. Each day a quantity of these numbered checks will be given to the conductors, who at night will be required to either return the checks or their equivalent, in tickets or money; and, as each passenger will be interested in securing his share in the distribution at the end of the year, he will therefore demand the check when he pays his fare, the Company will have a check upon any dishonesty upon the part of conductors. The plan has been in operation on the railroads about Berlin for some years, and is said to be a success.

A NATIONAL BOARD OF TRADE.—The suggestion of the Detroit Commercial Convention in regard to a Government National Board of Trade, to whom the general commercial, manufacturing and agricultural interests of the country should be referred, in order that unity of action and purpose throughout the various sections of the nation can be secured, and the co-operation of every branch made sure, is being received everywhere as an exceedingly important topic and claiming the earnest attention of all engaged in trade. Such an organization, properly and judiciously managed, would go very far to allay the sectional jealousies which hinder the extension of business and interfere materially with the trade between the States. The business community generally are moving in this matter, and we hope, as it is a question of extreme importance, it may not be allowed to suffer on account of procrastination or delay.

ANOTHER NEW BANK LOCK.—A Mr. Louis Zale, Jr., of Cincinnati, has recently invented and introduced a new patent double and single bank lock, which is a triumph of scientific and mechanical ingenuity. It combines two locks in one, each of which operates the same bolt, making it perfectly secure against missing the combination, or getting out of order. It is absolutely secure against picking or powder, and proof against being driven off the door. The store, door, night latch, drawer, and other locks with patent flat keys are not difficult to pick as most bank locks, and the key itself is a wonderful contrivance, impossible for the locks, on that account, to any one who is opposed to the old-fashioned cumbersome article.

THE CONFEDERATE DEBT.—The Confederate bond resolution in the Senate is said to have been drawn up because of the fact that has recently transpired that large purchases of these bonds had been made on the supposition that the United States would some day or other assume their payment, in full or in part. The basis of this belief is founded on the impression and opinion of influential legal talent that, as receiver of the assets of the Confederacy, the United States is responsible for the liabilities thereof. The Judiciary Committee will consider the resolution at an early day.

THE DUTY OF CONGRESS TO WASHINGTON CITY.—His Honor, Mayor Wallach, of Washington city, has addressed an elaborate letter to Secretary Harlan, suggesting prompt legislation by Congress in behalf of the Federal capital. Congress has control in all matters pertaining to the national metropolis, and is now recompensably adopt such measures as will improve its general features and appearance.

A NOVEL MACHINE.—A gentleman named J. J. Brown, residing at Brooklyn, N. Y., has invented a simple little machine for making tooth picks, splints for lighting lamps, matches, strips for baskets, and for some forty other purposes. A block of wood is placed in the machine, and the splints fall in an incessant stream or cataract, like the pouring of corn from a half bushel at the rate of over 20,000 per minute.

COPPER.—This metal is coming to be almost as valuable as gold. The previous news to the effect that Spain had receded from the Chilian war, proving untrue, the market for copper has gone up like a kite. In New York dealers are said to be withdrawing their stock from market, and it would be dangerous to predict anything about future prices.

AMERICAN IRON AND STEEL ASSOCIATION.

CONCLUDING PROCEEDINGS.

Yesterday were given the proceedings of the second annual meeting of the American Iron and Steel Association, in Philadelphia, on the 13th instant, to the hour of adjournment of the morning session. The following is a report of the

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The President *pro tem.* called the meeting to order at half past four o'clock. The following gentlemen were nominated by the committee appointed at the morning session as a Board of Managers: F. B. Ward, Detroit, Michigan; C. S. Wood, Philadelphia, Pa.; James M. Cooper, Pittsburgh, Pa., A. S. Hewitt, New York; Samuel Thomas, Hockendaqua, Pa.; John H. Reed, Boston, Mass.; James Park, Jr., Pittsburgh, Pa.; Joseph Kinsey, Cincinnati, Ohio; H. S. Ogden, Chicago, Illinois; Thomas S. Blair, Pittsburgh, Pa.; John S. Griswold, Troy, New York; Joseph H. Scranton, Pa.; A. B. Stone, Cleveland, Ohio; R. F. Jones, Pittsburgh, Pa.; J. R. Thompson, Jersey City, N. J.; Charles Wheeler, Philadelphia, Pa.; C. F. Wadworth, Buffalo, N. Y.; William M. Lyon, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Horace Abott, Baltimore, Md.; B. Haywood, Pottsville, Pa.; Samuel J. Reeves, Philadelphia, Pa.; J. M. Lord, Indianapolis, Ind.; Simon Cameron, Harrisburg, Pa.; Thomas Dyott, Philadelphia, Pa.; Henry G. Morris, Philadelphia, Pa.; James Harrison, St. Louis, Mo.; E. Hammond, Hollidaysburg, Pa.; Alfred Hunt, Bethlehem, Pa.; Percival Roberts, Philadelphia, Pa.; James Roberts, Jr., N. J.

Executive Committee.—Samuel J. Reeves, chairman, Philadelphia, Pa.; Charles S. Wood, Philadelphia, Pa., James M. Cooper, Pittsburgh, Pa.; James J. Bennett, Pittsburgh, Pa.; James Park, Jr., Pittsburgh, Pa.; Abram S. Hewitt, New York; William H. Ogden, Chicago, Illinois; B. Moorehead, Philadelphia, Pa.; Joseph H. Scranton, Scranton, Pa.; Charles Wheeler, Philadelphia, Pa.; Percival Roberts, Philadelphia, Pa.; Edward Y. Townsend, Philadelphia, Pa.

All of the above named gentlemen were elected.

Mr. Bennett moved that the next quarterly meeting of the association be held in the city of Washington, at such a time in February as the Executive Committee shall deem suitable.

Hon. Simon Cameron favored an earlier period. He thought it advisable for the meeting to be held before the adjournment of Congress; that it might, perhaps, be advantageous to their interest to be in direct communication with that body.

The president thought that they would hold it at an early day in February, and so long as Congress would not adjourn before February 22d they would be there in time.

Mr. Bennett moved that the Executive Committee appoint a sub committee to visit Washington previous to the quarterly meeting to make proper arrangements. Adopted.

The secretary read a lengthy communication, written by Mr. Morrell, superintendent of the Carolina Iron Works at Poughkeepsie, on the quality of "Answers to Interrogatories." Mr. M. desired that it should not be published, and the secretary made a request that the contents of the ent would not report the same.

A resolution was offered tendering a vote of thanks to the Board of Trade for the use of their rooms, which was agreed to.

Hon. John Covode made a few eloquent remarks regarding the construction of American railroads. At seven and a half o'clock P. M. the meeting adjourned.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

There are now laid up at Chicago a larger number of vessels than ever wintered there before. They consist of three hundred and three schooners, thirty barks, nineteen brigs, fifteen propellers, twenty-two tugs, and one sloop—giving a total of 420 vessels—an increase of 189 on the number which lay there in 1864-'65. These vessels have a carrying capacity of 101,849 tons.

It has just been decided that the Liverpool Stock Board is liable to local taxation. The windfall thus accruing to the parish is close upon one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, in the shape of arrears.

The American Baptist Missionary Union has just convened in New York. A great enlargement of the work of the body is at present, especially in Europe and Africa, and the board is called together to decide what shall be their action. The missions of the Union have been very much prospered, and there are now under its care in Europe and Asia, about 170 churches, with an aggregate of 35,000 members, and besides the missionaries from this country, about 60 native preachers and assistants.

The imports and exports of Toledo for the present year have been large. The receipts by the lake have been in part as follows: Lumber, 75,921,981; Lath, 16,908,946; Shingles, 28,075,750; Barley, bbls., 276,857; Malt, bbls., 195,911; Potatoes, bushels, 100,238. The total grain and flour shipments were: Flour, bbls., 1,013,015; Wheat, bush., 3,962,181; Corn, bush., 1,531,885; and Oats, bush., 396,987.

An informal conference, to consider the expediency of taking measures for the immediate abolition of war, has just been held at Boston. The establishment of a National Peace Committee, and a congress of inditing such a British universal peace, was suggested as a practical measure.

A memorial to the graduates of Harvard College, who have fallen in the late war, has been agreed upon. It will be a commodious building, and it is to contain a large banquet hall, capable of seating fifteen hundred persons, a theatre, or auditorium for lectures, commencement exercises, and a memorial tablet to contain the names of the Alumni who had fallen during the war, with a cloister for the reception of memorials of those who have been previously in the College, and which their friends might wish to place there. The building is estimated to cost from $180,000 to $200,000.

The safe in the new exchange in New York is 400 feet long, 20 feet wide and 9 feet high.

The Southern Methodist book and publication interest lost $80,000 by the failure of the Confederate currency.

A new style of shoe has lately been introduced in New York. The upper part of the boot or shoe is cut out in almost ordinary fashion by a regular shoemaker. The sole and heel are made of hard maple wood, and are joined by a kind of sole leather, which gives the whole great elasticity. The uppers are fastened to the sole by a thin band of iron, which encircles the rim of the sole and upper leather. It is said to be far more effectual than any sewing can do. When put together the shoes are said to be handsome in appearance, and is as light as a leather shoe of corresponding size. The heels are comfortably padded out on the upper side, and the soles have the proper curve to insure easy walking.

Some cotton speculations are thus noticed by the Boston *Journal*: "A party in the city purchased one hundred bales of sheeting at eight cents a yard—one hundred thousand yards in all, costing $8,000. Within a few months this lot was sold for forty cents a yard, thereby netting $32,000. The purchasers later in the year held it for another rise, and sold out in another year at sixty cents a yard, realizing a profit of $52,000. Early in the summer three hundred bales of sheeting were purchased in this city, and then sold at sixty-two cents to one who has been forced to keep it until within a short time, when the career of the one hundred bales came to its end at nineteen cents."

The ship Patrick Henry, of London, (formerly of Messrs. Grinnell, Minturn & Co.'s London line,) has arrived from Melbourne, Australia, with a cargo of ten and sixty-five passengers. She made the passage from land to land in seventy-nine days. This is believed to be the first vessel that ever arrived at New York direct from Melbourne, besides being one of the shortest passages on record.

The Metropolitan Fire Department of New York city, are to have a grand parade on next Wednesday; this will be their first public demonstration of the kind since the paid system has been introduced in Gotham.

France has now seventeen large commercial steamers running between Europe and the American continent and her colonies. Only a few years ago the Mediterranean service was all which that country produced in the way of a steam commercial navy. In May next, five steamers will run constantly between Havre and New York.

An Irish yachtman has just made the voyage from Liverpool to Sydney, Australia, in a twenty-five-ton vessel, accomplishing the extraordinary feat in one hundred and thirty-four days, and gaining fifteen hundred dollars in gifts to the passengers. Each day a quantity of these numbered checks will be given to the conductors, who at night will be required to either return the checks or their equivalent, in tickets or money; and, as each passenger will be interested in securing his share in the distribution at the end of the year, he will therefore demand the check when he pays his fare, the Company will have a check upon any dishonesty upon the part of conductors. The plan has been in operation on the railroads about Berlin for some years, and is said to be a success.

—Mlle. Parepa, the peerless vocalist, has engaged with the Handel and Haydn Society of Boston, to sing in Handel's "Judas Maccabeus" and "Messiah," and Mendleshohn's "Elijah" this month, at the Boston Music Hall.

—Bierstadt, the artist, has made $120,000 with his brush in three years. He is now building a princely mansion on Irvington, on the Hudson, and drives the most stylish team in the Central Park—a pair of spirited Black Hawks, both of which figured in the war.

—The *Nation* tells a good story of Lord Palmerston: "At the time when the Schleswig-Holstein imbroglio was beginning to bore the world, in the autumn of 1863, an eminent English diplomatist went to call upon the Premier to ask for information on the subject. After hearing his request, Lord Palmerston thought awhile, and then answered in his short, jerky manner, 'Yes, quite right to come to me. Very difficult question that of Schleswig-Holstein, and there never was but two people who really understood it—myself and ——. But then, you see, the misfortune is, that —— is dead, and that I have forgotten it.'"

—"Our American Cousin" trial before the New York Superior Court has terminated with a dismissal of the complaint, as to the defendants, Messrs. Clark and Stewart. The court decided that the record of the proceedings in the United States Court in Philadelphia could not be admitted as evidence.

—The honorary monument to William Nakespeace Thackeray has been erected in Westminster Abbey. The memorial consists of a fine bust, by Baron Marochetti, upon a base of red serpentine, and mounted on a bronze pedestal. The inscription simply records the name, with the dates of birth and death. The bust is slightly toned. It is placed against a wall on limit in the south transept, behind the statue of Addison.

—When Parliament meets there will be another well known face missing besides that of Lord Palmerston. The father of the present Lord Derby will, like the father of the house, no longer be seen in his accustomed place. Mr. Thornton, the chief of the *Times* reporting staff, after forty years of work, in which he was not absent one night until this year, has resigned his post, at an age about a year or two short of the late premier's. It was a very arduous one, for while the ordinary reporters did but twenty minutes work at a time, and rarely more than an hour's reporting in one evening, it was his duty to summarize the whole of the debates from half past four in the afternoon to whatever time the house rose in the morning, which, on important debates like that on the Pacific affair or the abolition of the corn laws, was not until four o'clock next morning.

—Hon. Morton McMichael, the mayor elect of Philadelphia, is stopping in Washington on important public business connected with his administration.

—The Right Rev. Bishop Randall, of the Diocese of Colorado, will be consecrated in Boston on the 28th ult. The Rectorship of the Messiah's Church will not cease until next May, when he will complete his 22d year of service there. The immense territory to which he has been assigned as "chief pastor," affords a great field for labor. It has now at Denver and other points several churches, and its growth and progress in the future, and on the completion of the Pacific Railroad, will be rapid and constant.

—Mr. Charles Dillon, the eminent English tragedian, who has just arrived in this country, accompanied by his wife, followed the latter to her grave in New York on Thursday. She was ill only a few days. Mrs. Dillon was a typo of English female beauty and had reached only her twenty-eighth year.

PERSONAL.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEARS PRESENTS can be found at 120 Smithfield street, consisting of Diamond and Garnet Cluster Rings, Breastpins, Earrings, Necklaces. A splendid assortment of Gold and Silver Watches, for ladies and gentlemen's wear, together with a great variety of Plated Goods. Good bargains can be had by calling on

TERHEYDEN & BURKHALE.
dec16 2m 130 Smithfield street.

FOR SALE—

One river Oil Boat, dimensions as follows: length 124 feet, width 16 feet, depth, 32 inches, bottom 2 inches, with 12 feet oak on each side.

Also, 1 canal Oil Barge, dimensions as follows: length 78 feet, width 14 feet, depth 28 inches, with cabin.

For further particulars inquire at No. 80 Federal street, Allegheny city, Pa. JOHN SHEATS.
dec16 3tdeclOtf Grocer, No. 80 Federal street.

$30. WILSON'S NEW FAMILY SEWING MACHINE will stitch, Hem, Fell, Tuck, Quilt, Bind and Embroider beautifully. It will use Silk, Linen Thread, and all common Spool Cotton. Now is the time to buy a cheap, beautiful, acceptable and durable Christmas present. Send for it now and your wife, daughter or sweetheart. Call and examine these Machines before purchasing elsewhere. Machines sold on easy terms, or exchanged for $20 each.

GEORGE W. LEONARD, Agent.
dec16-3t No. 56 seventh st., Pittsburgh.

RESIDENCE IN EAST LIBERTY FOR SALE.

Lot 120 feet front by 110 feet deep, with a desirable Frame Dwelling House, in complete repair, and containing 7 rooms, finished with necessary out buildings, young fruit trees, and grape arbor, and within two minutes walk of East Liberty depot, on Penny's Vania Railroad. For further particulars inquire of

HUMBERT, LIGHTNER & CO.
dec9 2w 105 Third street.

PROF. COWPER'S

Dancing Academy,

WILKINS HALL, Fourth street, near Smithfield.

Open for the reception of pupils on

Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

New classes now forming for beginners. Ladies' class at 2 o'clock. Masters' and Misses' class at 2 o'clock. Gentlemen's class at 7½ o'clock in the evening.

A new Class for the German now forming.

WILKINS HALL FOR RENT for Select Balls and Parties. Apply to PROF. COWPER.
dec16 At the Hall, or at the Monongahela House

HOLIDAY GOODS.

WE ARE NOW RECEIVING A

Large variety of goods, suitable to the season, consisting of

IMMORTELLS,

Wreaths, Crosses, Baskets, &c. Mosses of all colors.

GLASS SHADES

Of every description, for covering Vases, Baskets of Flowers, Birds, &c.

LILY SHADES, with Stands and Mirrors.

Hexagon Flowers, Wreaths, Bouquets and Vases, Shades and Stands with beautiful White Grasses, Winter Gardens, with Shade and Vases.

AQUARIA

Of all patterns, many of them of exquisite beauty.

Stands and Hanging Glass Globes.

Gold Fish, Shells, Water Plants and Aquaria Furniture.

PERFUMERY FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
TOILET ARTICLES.

Lubin's Extracts,	Small Hair Brushes,
Lew's Extracts,	Inhaling Hair Brushes,
Lubin's Soaps,	Toilet Mirrors,
Night Blooming Cereus,	Shaving Brushes,
Fancy Bottles & Jars,	Dressing Cases,
Cut Glass Bohemia Ware,	Fine English Razors,
Florida Water,	Fine Pocket Pieces,
Puff Boxes, French,	Fine Ivory Combs,
Florida Soaps,	Cigar Cases,
Farina Cologne,	Cigar Holders,
Silk Satchels,	Watch Stands,
Violet Ink Powder,	Turkish Towels,
Silver Hair Powder,	Ladies' Companions.

Also, a large stock of Drugs, Patent Medicines, Medicinal Liquors, Perfumery, Toilet Articles, Dyes, Paints, &c., of the very best quality, at prices very low.

McCLARRAN & McKENNAN,
Druggists, Nos. 53 Fifth avenue and 54 Wood street.
dec12 85 Market street, cor Diamond near Fifth.

PURE NORTH CAROLINA TAR.

Pure North Carolina Tar,
Pure North Carolina Tar,
Pure North Carolina Tar,
Pure North Carolina Tar,

TURPENTINE AND ROSIN.

Turpentine and Rosin,
Turpentine and Rosin,
Turpentine and Rosin,

SODA ASH AND POTASH.

Soda Ash and Potash,

All at the very lowest rates, cheap at
FRANKLIN Drug and Patent Medicine Depot.
No. 84 Market street, No. 84 Market street,
Corner of the Diamond, near Fourth.
Remember the place. dec14-3t

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PYRITIES.

The Penna. Salt Manufacturing Co.,

WILL BUY

Pyrities or Sulphuret of Iron

AT A GOOD PRICE.

PENNA. SALT MANUF. CO.

dec15-3m Office corner Pitt st. and Duquesne Way.

FOR SALE—At Burning Springs, Wirt County, West Virginia, ONE QUARTER OF LAND on which is a GOOD WELL, FURNITURE, SIXTEEN BARRELS SUPERIOR OIL every twenty-four hours, and one hundred barrels of tankage now being stored on the same land, with fair prospects of more. The one half or whole will be sold on very easy and good terms. Apply to

J. H. CASSIDY,
Real Estate Broker,
dec14-tf No. 97 Fourth street.

DAVIS, CLARKE & CO.'S
WEEKLY REGISTER OF
NEW BOOKS.

Hurst's History of Rationalism	$3 30
Bushnell's Vicarious Sacrifice	3 00
Songs of the Sea, by Allingham, Illustrated	3 00
Memorials of Country Parson, English ed. Ills.	6 00
Tennyson, complete, in two different styles	22 50
Smith's Bible Dictionary, 3 vols., 3d Amer. ed.	30 00
Smith's Bible Dictionary, 1 vol., 3d Amer. ed.	6 00
Smith's Bible Dictionary, concise edition, 1 vol.	3 00
Smith's Bible Dictionary, family edition, 1 vol.	4 50
Prince of Kashna. A West Indian Story	2 00
Bellows' Address and Letters	1 50
Johnson, Clerk, A Treatise on Providence, by	1 50
Lyell's Principles of Geology, 2 vols.	3 50
Cyclopedia of Biography, by Parke Godwin	2 50
Plain Talks by Timothy Titcomb	1 75
Life of Napoleon, by Abbott, 2 vols.	4 00
Ruskin's Modern Painters, 3 vols. new edition	11 00
Chrahan, Amos, Christianity embodied	1 50
Festival of Song. Holiday edition	15 00
Bayard Taylor, by Prof. Curtis. Antique	3 00
Bulfinch's Age of Chivalry, &c., 2 vols. gilt	10 00
Baker's Heroes and Martyrs of Invention	2 00
Country Love vs. City Flirtations	2 25
Voices of the Soul, by Rollin. New supply	1 25
Life of Jesus, for the Young. By Hezekiah Butterworth	1 50
Florida. New edition	1 50
Hans Andersen's Tales, finely illustrated	3 50
Our Church Fables. English edition, illustrated	1 50

Our stock of fine Holiday editions, Juveniles, for Books, Games, &c., for the Holidays, is very attractive.

DAVIS, CLARKE & CO.
dec9-lt 93 Wood street.

PITTSBURGH CUTLERY CO.'S

Pocket and Fruit Knives,

(Superior to the English.)

For sale at the Watch and Jewelry store of

dec7-lmw No. 37 Ohio st., Allegheny city, Pa.

CARPENTER JOBBING SHOP.

Having returned after an absence of three years in the army, I have re-opened my shop for all sorts of JOBBING IN THE CARPENTER LINE. At the old stand, Virgin alley, between Smithfield and Cherry alley. Orders solicited and promptly attended to. WILLIAM FORREST.
no17-2tawlw

CURTAIN

Establishment.

Sheppard, Van Harlingen & Arrison,

No. 1008 Chesnut street,

PHILADELPHIA,

Are now receiving the commencement of their FALL ASSORTMENT OF

French and English Lace Curtains,
Brocatelle,
Silk Terry,
Plain Wool Reps,
Satin De Laines,
Fancy Union Reps,
Utrecht Velvet,

And a variety of other materials for CURTAIN AND FURNITURE COVERING.
no16-1m-Tu-Th-S

GENTS' DRESSING ROBES.

A complete assortment of the most approved pat terns, for the Holiday trade, at the

GENTLEMEN'S EMPORIUM,

NO. 72 FIFTH STREET,

OPPOSITE THE POSTOFFICE.

MURDOCK & PUTNAM.

dec9-T Th&S

WINTER GOODS.

ROCKY MOUNTAIN BEAVER, NUTRIA & SEAL

Caps, Gloves and Mufflers.

LADIES' FUR GLOVES,

SUPERIOR QUALITY.

FOR SALE BY

R. H. PALMER,

no29 84 Wood street.

50 BBLS. FAMILY FLOUR

For sale by D. WALLACE,
dec15 No. 357 Liberty street,

WANTED.

Advertisements appearing under this head will be charged ten cents per line. No advertisement will be inserted for less than forty cents.

WANTED—TO SELL

WANTED—To dispose of, an interest in a RUNG FACTORY, manufacturing locks and compressed Bungs. Six machines in excellent working order, with capacity for one hundred barrels per week. Also, comprising one-half interest in two valuable patents. For particulars address or apply at No. 91 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
dec14-tf

WANTED—A WAREHOUSE

WANTED.—A first class Warehouse on or near Liberty street. Address BOX 419, Pittsburgh Postoffice.
dec14-tf

WANTED—SALESMAN.

WANTED—In a Philadelphia Basket and Notion House, a SALESMAN, one who is well acquainted with Western Pennsylvania and Ohio trade. Address BOX 2,687, Philadelphia, (Pa.) Postoffice.
dec14-tf

WANTED—MACHINISTS.

WANTED—20 good Machinists—Finishers and Turners. Also, one good Pattern Maker. The best of wages will be paid. None but competent workmen need apply. Apply to, or address W. & T. BYRON, Jefferson Machine Works, Steubenville, Ohio.
dec12-2mw

WANTED—TO CAPITALISTS.

WANTED—To dispose of one-half interest in valuable Oil Property, lying adjacent to Oreen river in Kentucky, and immediately contiguous to producing wells. The land consists of 190 acres in fee simple, and leases upon about 1,200 acres more. The property would be valuable to add to a large company's properties, or would be sufficient basis for forming one. A liberal chance to any State of Kentucky goes with the property. Address H. Commercial office, Pittsburgh.
dec7-tf

WANTED—HOUSES.

WANTED—To secure, by April 1st, 1866, a good small HOUSE, with say six rooms, good hall, and well finished throughout. Must be in a good locality, convenient to street cars and office. Allegheny preferred. Address "S," No. 62 Ferree street, Allegheny.
dec9-lmtdy

WANTED—A good house for a good tenant.—Allegheny preferred. Address "C," Commercial office.
oct4-tf

WANTED—AGENTS.

WANTED—AGENTS—Male or Female, can clear $50 per week at their own homes, or all their spare time, by selling a new and useful article. Address, with stamp, for full particulars, R. E. LOCKWOOD, Detroit, Michigan.
dec14-3m

WANTED—Great chance for Agents—What the people want—the STANDARD HISTORY OF THE WAR, complete in one large volume, containing over 1,000 pages, illustrated with over 150 fine portraits of generals, battle scenes, maps and diagrams. This work has the rapid sale of 5,000 copies per week. Diamond field for any and all of Jewelry on our list for One Dollar, and in no case will the article sold for less than three times that amount; no uncertainties. The price of certificates is as follows: One for $5 cents, five for $1, eleven for $2, thirty for $5, and one hundred for $10, sent by mail, post paid, with blanks; one hundred for $15, and handsome premium to the getter up of each club.

$20. Agents wanted everywhere, to whom special inducements are offered. Address

PARKINSON & CO., Importers,
no8-1m 308 Broadway, New York.

LIBERTY WHITE LEAD!

Liberty White Lead!

Liberty White Lead!

TRY IT! TRY IT!
TRY IT! TRY IT!

Warranted to cover more surface, for same weight than any other. Buy *the best*. It is *the cheapest!*

Liberty Lead *covers better* than any other.
Liberty Lead *works longer* than any other.
Liberty Lead is more *evenly ground* than any other.
Liberty Lead is more *free from impurities* and is warranted to be of *better quality* than any other, as it gives cool than any other.

Buy the BEST, it is the CHEAPEST.

Manufactured and warranted by

Ziegler & Smith,

WHOLESALE

DRUG, PAINT & GLASS DEALERS,

127 NORT

The Daily Commercial

THE PULPIT.

A SERMON.

reached by Henry Ward Beecher, in Plymouth Church, Brooklyn.

Brethren, if a man be overtaken in a fault, ye which spiritual, restore such an one in the spirit of meek ness; considering thereof, lest thou also be tempted." Gal. vi. 1.

The term overtaken means more than that; it means overtaken as a traveler is by the spring of a lion; the outburst upon him of an armed band. It has reference, not to casual transgression is deliberate and consecutive, but to cases where men fall into sin, or error, or wrong, by stress of circumstances, more than by the love of it, and the habit of it.

"Ye which are spiritual," the apostle said, as he had implied the need of a true holiness in order rightly to pity and to deal with evil in others. As God is the profound and most lenient toward transgressors, so we might infer that they are the best Christian men who would be most kind to those that have fallen into evil, and men are the severest censors of evil, and men are the kindest and most temperate in their judgments.

"Ye which are spiritual, restore such an one, and then, with that rare grace which you will always find in the word of God, it is not left merely as a fact. The matter of the fact is almost as important in the contemplation of God the thing itself. Where men are commanded give, we are not at liberty simply to give; we e to give *not grudgingly*. That which is given ust be given with a manly feeling. *God loves cheerful giver*, and, by correspondence, he ove one of these reluctant givers out of those inds you wring a charity or a dole. And we, we are ourselves good, are to restore man in the spirit of meekness, sweetness, gentleness, kindness, and forbearance. ere are a great many men that will come to you in a tempest of anger. They flail you if you are as a straw broken upon the threshing-floor; and then, when they have emptied themselves of all their indignation, and they e better at last, with a "well," they restore m. They take vengeance, and then they would ve an additional luxury in giving restoration. o Apostle says: "If any of you are thoroughly Christian, and you find a man stumbling in sin, by all the token of the goodness that is in you restore him, and restore him in the irit of meekness."

But one thing further. In order that this may stay—for the apostle, when he draws a belt duty, always buckles it—it is added, "consider g thyself, lest thou also be tempted." There a trap-door for every one of you, through hich, many man fails, you are to take into ndation, if you intend to fail, that the element is in you which led to his failing, and that ly God's grace keeps you from the same fate. That the wind on which all sin pivots is *pride*. Everybody is talking about *justice*, and vindicating justice, and urging the necessity of an ample which shall deter men from transgression. How hardly men can be brought to e justice executed by their temper, and passon, and hatred! And everybody is agog for nness. But the apostle, speaking the mind id will of God, says: "If a man sins, restore m." The first object of penalty is restoration. ere may be a secondary object—the prevenon; but the primary object of dealing with en that are in sin is their recovery out of the ower of the devil—their restoration to health gain, of body, and mind, and conscience. We are commanded, in the word of God, "to ove that which is evil." Without some restraint on from evil men are not safe. They cannot rform their duties toward their fellow-men, toward society without a wholesome restraint that which is evil. Yet the same authority at commands us to abhor evil, commands hristians to love men; and the same unanswerable Christian love is declared to be a quality which believeth all things," "hopeth all things," endureth all things." In empathy, in expressing, in covering it, in charging it home upon men. We o both to hate evil, and to bear solemn and fectual testimony against it. And yet, after all, we are to carry a spirit which shall bind up e wounds which sin inflicts in men. We are commanded by our Saviour to judge *not that ye be not judged*, and yet the same authority mmands us to *judge righteous judgment*. Every judgment that is considerate and just. We e commanded, not to be inquisitorial, and inquisitorial and inexorable, but to be considerate d judicial. Alone, neither of these tendencies wholesome. To have that kind of lymatic pity which neither feels nor sees wrongdings mean, untrue, and wrong; to have that kind of leniency and forbearance which refuses see evil things where they exist, is demoralizing. And it is equally demoralizing to have that kind of rigor and resentment and hatred of th that is without love and pity. Here is re love both of them.

The command, then, is this: Judge, but judge meekness; condemn, but condemn in pity; nish, but punish for the sake of restoring, and of destroying.

I propose to consider some of the phenomena life in judging of evil, **as they exist.**

Every now and then, communities are assounded by the explosion of some wrong. Some an that has stood high in place and trust, ops, and falls headlong; and the public mind ords his form for the moment is not carried ay before it. A hundred men, a thousand ngues, are set upon him, and he becomes a rget for the battery of the whole community. ot the spectacle of a community set upon a great transgressor is one of the most owerful spectacles of human life.

There is scarcely an attempt to prepare one's id, ordinarily for the responsible task of a daily st judgment of men, either by a careful referce of facts to judicial faculties, instead of assions, or by any considerate examination of e facts from which a judgment is to be formed. e make haste to form a judgment of men without any care to gather all the facts. We ake the first thing we hear, and run off with it, plin shreads to be woven into that poisonous irt of condemnation that we are to put upon ur fellow-men. We observe where the sympaies of all their indignation, and they feel

The Daily Commercial

CITY MATTERS.

APPEAL TO BE TAKEN.—Messrs. Burns & Morey, respondents in the equity case brought by Parcens T. Copeland, recently decided in the United States Circuit Court, intend appealing to the United States Supreme Court. The necessary papers are now being prepared, and will be filed in a few days.

VIOLATING THE INTERNAL REVENUE LAW.—Adam Holliday was before United States commissioner Sproull yesterday, charged with carrying on the business of contractor without license. Holliday is a resident of Wood's Run. The case was postponed until ten o'clock this morning.

NEW RESTAURANT.—The new restaurant, No. 101 Third street, near Wood, which has been fitted up in magnificent style, will be opened to the public on Monday. Mr. George W. King, the proprietor, can congratulate himself upon having one of the finest establishments of the kind in the western country. Great attention will be paid to the refreshment department, and all the substantials and delicacies of the season will be served up in a style never before approached in this city.

CITY MORTALITY.—Mr. George L. McCook, Physician of the Board of Health, reports the number of interments in the city during the week ending December 10th at twenty-eight adults and twelve children. The causes of death were as follows: Typhus, one; typhoid fever, six; consumption, five; apoplexy, one; inflammation of stomach and bowels, one; chronic peritonitis, one; dropsy, one; marasmus, one; enteric fever, one; pneumonia, one; dropsy on brain, one; croup, two; still-born, one.

ILLEGAL LIQUOR SELLING.—John Moeller, proprietor of a tavern in the Fifth ward, was arrested yesterday, and taken before Alderman Taylor, charged on oath of Deman Rick with selling liquor on Sunday. The prosecutor also alleged that Moeller had assaulted him. Defendant, striking him on the head, knocking him down, and injuring him considerably. He was entered a suit against Moeller for assault and battery, when he was held to bail on both charges for his appearance at court.

LAMPS FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.—A very neat and useful present this season would be one of Weldon & Kelly's beautiful oil lamps. This enterprising firm, at their store, 141 Wood street, near Sixth, have just received for holiday sales choice assortments of handsome bronze, gilt, Bohemian, student and French lamps, from either of which a selection of a Christmas gift may be made. Those beautiful lamps will make very approprite presents, and as many will act on this suggestion, those desiring to secure one should not delay their selection.

PROSPERITY OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—The following churches in this city and vicinity, connected with the denomination, have, during the past five years, liquidated debts and made improvements to the following amounts:

Christ Church	$25,000
Pennsylvania Avenue	11,000
South Common	6,000
Birmingham	4,000
Trinity	3,200
Ross Street	2,400
East Liberty	2,000
South Pittsburgh	5,000
Sellers Chapel	1,100
Total	$69,700

THE LECTURE BY GEORGE ALFRED TOWNSEND.—This evening, Mr. George Alfred Townsend, will give the first of the two lectures he is engaged to deliver before the Allegheny Library Association. His theme will be "The Recreations of Our Special Correspondent." It is reputed to be a brilliant address and concerns the experiences of a tour of Europe, with graphic portraitures of literary celebrities, of whom people can never hear enough. We certainly expect that it will be one of the most entertaining and thoroughly enjoyable lectures of the course. Mr. Townsend, is new to this western community, except as he has made a splendid record as a correspondent during the latter part of the war, but that the public will give him a cordial welcome, there cannot be a question. His second lecture takes place on Monday evening next, subject: "The Marching Soldier." Both will be delivered in Lecture Room No. 2, corner of Federal and Lacock streets, Allegheny city.

DESERVED TESTIMONIAL.—Mr. William Wills, Select Councilman from the Ninth ward, and for fourteen years an engineer on the Western Division of the Pennsylvania Central Road, having been promoted to the Superintendency of Engines and Engineers on that road, a number of his late associate engineers and friends, on Thursday evening, took occasion to present him with a mark of their respect and esteem for him. A magnificent American gold watch, valued at about three hundred dollars, was purchased at the well known watch and jewelry establishment of Messrs. J. Reed & Son, 69 Fifth street, and presented to Mr. Wills, with appropriate ceremonies, at the Mansion House. Like every article of jewelry sold at this reliable and enterprising firm of Reed & Co., the watch was of the most perfect description, being elegantly finished in all its parts, and accurate time-keeper. In this instance, as in all others, the Messrs. Reed maintained their reputation for entire reliability, unexceptionable taste and judgment in getting up testimonials.

General Insurance Agency.

Mr. James W. Arrott, the well-known Insurance Agent, has secured the agency of a number of the most substantial companies in the country, and is prepared to issue policies at fair rates. The following are the names of the companies: The Continental, the Liberty, the North American, the Home, the Home, the Morris, the Massasoit and the New England. Mr. Arrott is also agent for the New York Life and the New York Accidental Insurance Companies. The latter Company insures against accidents of all kinds, and by the payment of a small premium secures the amount for which he insures to his family in the event of his death, and in case of personal injury, the amount stipulated until he is able to resume his business. Only fifty dollars per year, the insurer secures to his family $10,000 upon his death, and fifty dollars per week in case he should be disabled by accident. This plan of insurance is becoming very popular among our prudent citizens, who prepare for adversity in the day of prosperity. Mr. Arrott's office is at No. 37 Fifth street, and persons wishing to secure policies can receive all the information upon the subject they may desire.

Burglary in Allegheny.

Yesterday morning, at an early hour, Mr. W. C. Bidwell, who resides on Stockton avenue, near Sandusky street, Allegheny, was awakened by a noise in the lower story of his house. He rose from his bed and, upon looking out, saw that he discovered the gas in the parlor burning, all the drawers and closets ransacked, and their contents scattered about the floor. An investigation was immediately commenced, when the following articles were found to be missing: One dark cloth overcoat, a quantity of silver-plated ware, seven solid silver napkin rings, three white linen table-cloths, and a number of other articles. The thieves effected an entrance by prying open a window shutter in the rear of the house, through which the rascals had left behind them, was found in one of the rooms. Mayor Morrison was immediately apprised of the burglary, when the police were instructed to search for the thieves, but they have not yet succeeded in discovering them. Captain Muth has organized band of expert burglars operating in the two cities at the present time, and our citizens should pay unusual attention to the fastenings of their dwellings before retiring.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE.

Arrival and Departure of Trains.

☞ Trains leave the New Union Depot, Liberty street, between Washington and O'Hara streets.

Pennsylvania Central Railroad.

Departs.	Arrives.
Day Express	2:20 a m Mail
Altoona Accom	7:10 a m Fast Line
Phila. & Erie Mail	8:50 a m Phila. & Erie Mail
Mail Accom	11:40 a m Baltimore Exp's
Phila. Express	1:30 p m Phila. Express
Fast Line	10:00 p m Johnstown Accm
Johnstown Accm	4:15 p m 1st Wall Station
1st Wall Station	6:30 a m 2d "
2d "	10:45 a m 3d "
3d "	6:00 p m Penn Accom. No. 1
Penn Accom. No. 1	3:00 p m Penn " No. 2
Penn " No. 2	10:30 p m Altoona Accom
	and Emigrant

The church train leaves Wall's station every Sunday at 9:05 a. m.; returning, leaves Pittsburgh at 12:50 p. m.

Pittsburgh, Columbus & Cincinnati R. R.

Departs.	Arrives.
Express	2:50 a m Express
Mail	1:45 p m Mail
Express	8:30 p m Express
Steub. Accomm	7:00 a m Steub. Accomm
N. Castle & Erie	8:40 a m N. Castle & Erie

New Brighton Accommodation leaves Allegheny depot 9:05 a. m., 11:00 and 5:00 p. m.
Rochester, 2:05 p. m.; New Castle, 2:05 p. m.; Economy, 10:30 p. m.; Wellsville, 2:20 p. m.

Pittsburgh, Cleveland and Wheeling.

Departs.	Arrives.
Express	2:50 a m Express
Express	3:30 p m Express
Mail	6:00 a m Mail
Express for Wheeling	2:30 p m
" "	5:00 p m
Mail, " "	8:30 p m

Pittsburgh and Connellsville.

Departs.	Arrives.
Mail	7:15 a m Mail
Express	3:00 p m Express
1st McKeesport	11:00 a m 1st McKeesport
2d "	6:15 p m 2d "
1st Braddock's	7:05 a m 1st Braddock's
3d "	4:10 p m 2d "

Allegheny Valley Railroad.

Leaves.	Arrives.
Mail	6:45 a m Express
Express	5:10 p m Mail
Accommodation	1:00 p m Accommodation

Parkersburg Steamers

DEPART AS FOLLOWS:

Monday	11 A. M. Bayard.
Wednesday	11 A. M. Forest City.
Thursday	11 A. M. Bayard.
Saturday	11 A. M. Forest City.

Zanesville Semi-Weekly Line.

Tuesday	4 P. M. Emma Graham.
Saturday	4 P. M. Julia.

Monongahela River Packets.

BROWNSVILLE AND GENEVA.

Morning	8 A. M. Evening 6 P. M.

McKEESPORT AND ELIZABETH.

Leaves daily	3 P. M. James Rees

ATTENTION, BUSINESS MEN.—

I am Introducing to the Retail Business Men of Pittsburgh and Allegheny, an entirely new style of

ITINERANT ADVERTISING,

which has lately been adopted in the East with entire success. All

RETAIL BUSINESS MEN

should avail themselves of this medium. I shall call on the business men of the cities personally, to solicit their patronage.

HARRY C. SHERRIFF,

nov28-eodim Pittsburgh, Pa.

STEAM GUAGES, &c.

ASHCROFT'S Guages and Low Water Detectors, Shaw & Justice's Mercury, Steam and Blast Guages, Eastman's and other approved Guages.

Clark's Patent bumper for saving fuel and regulating power at any desired amount of steam.

Steam Guages tested, repaired and adjusted.

CHARLES MAGGI,

my8-ly.w.s.af Agent for the above, 113 Third st.

VINEGAR.

The subscriber having enlarged his VINEGAR WORKS, at his new Warehouse, No. 167 and 169 FEDERAL STREET is now prepared promptly to fill orders. A. BALLOU.

Office 170 Second street, Between Smithfield and Grant streets.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

BANKERS' AND BROKERS' BOARD.

S. McCEAN, Jr., Pres't. J. M. PEDNAN, V. P.
S. S. BRYAN, (STOCK AND REAL ESTATE BROKER.) SECRETARY.

Meets Daily at 10½ O'Clock, A. M.

TRANSACTIONS DEC. 15, 1865, AT THE BOARD.

	Bid.	Asked.
United States 6's 1881		
United States 5-20s	107	50
United States 7 3-10s	107	50
United States 1-0s	99	50
United States Certificates	96	50
Gold	142	00
Allegheny County 5's	72	75
Pittsburgh City 6's	97	00
Allegheny City 6's	95	00
Allegheny Valley Railroad 7's	100	00
Monongahela Insurance Co.	70	00
Allegheny Valley Railroad	17	00
Citizens' National Bank	100	00
Exchange Bank	81	00
Fourth National Bank	114	00
Merchants' National	57	25
Third National Bank	124	50
Cherry Run and Philada		75
Murray	1	00
Riverside	1	00
Easton	1	20
Rebate Fund	2	00
Alley & Man. Railway Bonds	97	00

The stock market is dull, and few transactions are made; the oils with the exception of Columbia are neglected. Sales of this stock were made to day at 2½ ex-dividend—the usual monthly dividend was published yesterday, and two per cent. in stock as an investment of 48 per cent per annum, or equivalent to a return of the amount invested in about two years. The New York oil stock market shows a declining tendency, and in United States Oil Company, which has been steadily rising for the past few days; it is quoted to-day at 25 75.

—The coal stocks are getting to be in favor in the cities, and quite a sale has recently occurred in Manayunk, a Philadelphia Company, which is also on the New York list. It sold on Wednesday last in Philadelphia from 6½ up to 8, and yesterday in New York at 8, and to-day at the same. The par value is $10, and it is thought to be worth intrinsically 20 or over. Its yield is said to be 500 tons a month.

Our local coal stocks are also attracting attention, and good dividends are expected soon from some of them.

PITTSBURGH GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL,
SATURDAY, December 15, 1865.

Business yesterday presented no new feature worthy of particular mention. The demand was limited, and so were the transactions. There seems to be no anxiety to operate at the present time. The most remarkable change we have experienced for some time is the weather. We have now what may be termed the genuine winter article. Ice is forming in our rivers, and navigation will soon be suspended unless the weather moderates. Coalers are making preparations to lay in their summer supply. Trading has been quiet in full blast, and our young folks are going to have a good time generally. The holidays promise to be all that can be desired. The receipts of produce have been light. The unsettled state of the market has prevented dealers from forwarding their usual supplies to this market; still, there is no scarcity of any of the leading articles. In fact, the supply in most cases exceeds the demand. Flour is among the dullest articles of trade, the sales for weeks past being confined to lots to meet the immediate wants of consumers. Prices were irregular. The receipts were light, but abundant for all purposes. Grain is unsolicited with Flour, hence we have a quiet market to notice and a limited amount of transactions to record. The supply on the market was ample for all customary purposes. Barley in the supply in the market is limited. Prices rule high, and are likely to continue so; at least such is the opinion of those who have the best means of information. The present weather is very favorable for packing. Unfortunately, the high prices demanded for hogs prevents packers from taking hold, hence, what we are to do for packing for the season will be another question. Poultry does not seem to be plenty, prices rule high, and will likely continue to do so while the holidays continue. Below will be found the sales that came under our notice:

BACON.—The market continues firm, at a good demand for the various descriptions. The stock on hand is not large. Sales of 15 bbls clear at 10 cts; 10 tons common sides at 8½c, and 10 tons Refined at 9½c. Pearl sold at 12c.

CHANGE GOODS.—The market was steady, with a good demand. Sales of 15 bbls cultivated at $16 00; small sales of mild or common were made at $14 00.

GAME.—The game season is approaching. We notice a fair amount of receipts from the West, and the following sales: Prairie Chickens: 120 pairs at $1 00@$1 25 per pair. Quails—Sales of 500 at $1 00 per dozen. Venison—Sales of 500 lbs at 25c. Rabbits—Sales of 200 at $1 00 per dozen.

DRIED FRUIT.—The market was steady. We note sales of 10 bbls at 4c 25 per barrel. The market was well supplied.

LARD.—We continue to notice a firm market, with a good demand. Sales of 15 tcs Galena at 12c.

CHEESE.—Holders were asking full rates. Former prices have been maintained. Sales of 50 boxes Ohio at 22c, and 20 do at 23c. Hamburg: sales of 50 boxes at 21@22c.

HAY.—The market was steady but not very active. Sales of 2 tons from store at $20 00; sales of 11 loads at the scales at $18 00@20 00 per ton.

POTATOES.—We have nothing new to note in regard to this article. The market contains an abundant supply. The sales during the week were large. The market is evidently becoming weaker. Sales of 150 barrels Neshannocks, at $4 50 per barrel; 250 bushels do, at $1 20 per bushel.

PORK.—The market was steady but not very active. The rates were unchanged. Sales of 5 bbls mess at $1 62 per cwt, and 2 tons Shipstuffs at 90c.

BACON.—The sales were confined to small parcels to supply the immediate wants of consumers. Sales of Smoked ham at 15@16c; Sides, at 20c; Sugar Cured Hams at 23c.

LIVERPOOL SALT.—Further sales of Sugar Cured were made at 25c.

LARD.—Bulk. Prices nominal at 21@22c.

BUTTER.—The demand being fully up with the supply. Sales of 4 bbls at 32@33c.

SEEDS.—Timothy—Sales of small sizes at 5c.

GRAIN.—We continue to notice a dull market, with a limited demand for the various descriptions. The supply on hand is ample for all purposes. Dealers at least purchasers, are inclined to take hold sparingly. CORN—Market limited. Sales of 1,000 bush. from store, at 76c, and 300 bush do at 85c. RYE—Sales of 60 bush at 90c. WHEAT—Prices are nominal, as we do not quote correctly. OATS—Sales of 1,200 bush, first delivered, at 50c. BARLEY—Sales of spring 85c; fall, $1 00@1 10.

FLOUR.—Dullness was the order of the day in regard to this article. The sales were altogether of a retail character. The principal inquiry was for the better grades; the low grades have no sale. No. 3 is a good article of flour being always preferred. The receipts were limited. Superfine, $6 50@6 75 per bbl. The rates were: Extra family, spring, at $8 00@8 50 being the extreme. WHITE WHEAT, $10 00@10 50, being the average prices; sales of 210 bbls, terms private.

BRAN.—Sales of 20 bbls pr me white, at $1 75@2 00 per bush.

NAILS.—Not much doing; sales of 12 bbls at 4½c, and 62 bbls at 4c, a decline.

WHISKY.—Was in moderate demand; we note sales in small lots at 45c@46c gall.

HOMINY.—Sold in a regular way, at $ 25.

PROVISIONS.—In beginning of the week sales of barkeys at 11@12½c per lb, and 30 pair of chickens at 45c per pair.

PICKLES.—Sales of 4 bbls, in vinegar, at $1 25 p hundred.

SALT.—Sales of 100 bbls, at depot, at $4 00.

PITTSBURGH GROCERY MARKET.

Correction of Miller & Richardson, Wholesale Grocers, Nos. 21 and 23, corner of Liberty and Irwin streets.

PITTSBURGH, December 16.

Prices of goods have not changed much since our last report, but an advance is anticipated by holders of coffee in the Eastern markets. Sugar and molasses, we think, have touched bottom. The present prices favor buyers. We quote as follows, subject to the fluctuations of the market:

MOLASSES.—Strictly prime Porto Rico, $1 00; common Porto Rico, 85c; prime Barbadoes, $1 00; Muscovado, 75 to 85c.

SYRUPS.—Loverings, $1 45; Havermeyer & Elder, $1 00; other brands, fine, $1 00.

SUGAR.—Cuba, fair to good, 14@15c; Porto Rico, good to fair, 15@16c; New Orleans, fair to prime, 15@ 16c; C. Yellow, 13@13½c; crushed, granulated and powdered, 20c.

COFFEE.—Common roasting, 27@28c; prime Rio, 30@31c; choice Government Java, 40c.

TEAS.—Babbitt's, 16c; Colgate's, German Krause, 15c; Tolfel's, and 3 the 25c; Rosin, $1; Oolong, $1 25.

FISH.—No 2 Large Mackerel, $20 00; No. 1 Shore do, $28 00; No. 1 Bay do, $23 00; No. 1 round herring, $ 00; split do, $6 50@7 00.

TEA.—Oolong, common to fine, $1 00@1 75. Young Hyson, common to fine, $1 00@1 90; Gunpowder and Imperial, $1 50@2 10.

TITSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL,
SATURDAY, December 16, 1865.

Business in the oil way was moderately active. There was a good demand for most descriptions. The advance in oils did not reach the point that was generally expected. The stock of crude oil on the market is not large, and all the accounts of its navigation being suspended to Oil City would naturally strengthen the views of holders. On the other hand, refiners are generally prepared—most of them have laid in a good supply of the raw article—and are not anxious for the market unless the prices suit them. The river receipts yesterday amounted to 3,022 barrels; a portion (906 bbls) of this was landed at the Aladdin works. The current rates of crude were 24@25c, according to gravity, for bulk and packages returned. The transactions were not very extensive. Refined oil was more sought after. A number of parcels were disposed of at prices that were current the previous day. The stock on hand is not large. Bonded was most fancied; the rates on the spot were 27½c for all December, 28½c, and for January 29c, seller's option. Free oil was firm but not active. Lubricating oil was firm, but prices were unchanged.

CRUDE OIL.—A moderate amount was disposed of. We note the following: 500 bbls light oil, 25½c, package returned; 700 bbls do, heavy oil, 27c, without packages, 500 bbls, 30 day, 28c; 200 bbls, 30 day, 28½c; 200 bbls do, 30 day, 29c; 200 bbls, 30 day, 29½c; 200 bbls, 30 day, 30c; 200 bbls, 30 day, 30½c; 200 bbls, 30 day, 31c; 200 bbls, 30 day, 31½c; 200 bbls, 30 day, 32c; 200 bbls, 30 day, 32½c; 200 bbls, 30 day, 33c; 200 bbls, 30 day, 33½c; 200 bbls, 30 day, 34c; packages included; sales 600 bbls, free on cars, 34c.

REFINED OIL.—The rates we have previously noted were maintained. The sales were 500 bonded, all December, 58½c; sales 250 bbls bonded, immediate, 57½c; sales 200 bbls, 600 bbls each, bonded, January delivery, 58c; 100 bbls, bonded, January delivery, seller's option, 59c; 100 bbls, bonded, January delivery, seller's option, 60c. Free oil was held at 58c, with small sales at those figures.

LUBRICATING OILS.—The market was firm but not active; sales 20 bbls No. A, at $1 80; 20 bbls, B, at 75c, and in lots of 5 bbls per gallon, Eureka manufactured.

Oil Receipts per Allegheny Valley R. R.

GOING EAST.

Lucesco Oil Company, 309 barrels refined, for Philadelphia.

Whittman & Anderson, 150 barrels refined for Philadelphia.

Globe Oil Company, 81 barrels refined, for Philadelphia.

Globe Oil Company, 89 barrels tar, for Boston.

W. F. Byrnin, 53 barrels refined, for Philadelphia.

Cadwright, Cushman & Co., 84 barrels benzole, for Philadelphia.

McCreight, Cushman & Co, 100 barrels tar, for Philadelphia.

John Gracie & Co., 112 barrels refined, for Philadelphia.

John Gracie & Co., 115 barrels benzole, for Philadelphia.

Aladdin Oil Company, 214 barrels refined, for Philadelphia.

North American Oil Company, 37 barrels refined, for Philadelphia.

National Refining & Storing Oil Co., 95 bbls refined, for Philadelphia.

National Refining & Storing Oil Co., 15 barrels benzole, for Philadelphia.

H. Roehler & Co., 84 barrels tar, for Philadelphia.

Oil Receipts per Allegheny River.

J. Wilkins	68	H. Rosenbaugh	264
C. Thilo	37	Hamilton & Co	100
Fisher Bro	326	W. P Logan	84
Mahon & Co	50	Mahon, Anderson & Co	175
M. Hubing	58	Horner & Boston	175
Beacon	250	Aladdin	500
Mawhinney & Co	50		
Total			3023

Pittsburgh Lumber Market.

PRICES AT THE YARDS.

December 16—The market was firm with a good demand at the following prices:

Clear	$45 00 Dressed shelving
1st common	30@35 Dressed patent siding
2d common	25 00 Paneling, reeding
3d common	20 00 Shingles, No. 1
Sheeting	25 00 Shingles, No. 2
Dressed flooring	45 00 Lath, per M

Pork Packing in St. Paul, Minn.

The commencement of the trade, as a distinct and regular branch of business in this city, does not date much beyond 1859, since which time there have been several packing houses in operation each winter. The number of hogs packed, etc., during the several years, show as follows:

Year.	Number of Hogs packed.	Average Weight.	Average Price p lb.
1857-58	900	175	4.30
1858-59	1,000	175	4.25
1859-60	2,000	180	3.75
1860-61	2,750	183	3.75
1861-62	3,125	212½	3.45
1862-63	2,500	205	7.00
1863-64	5,347	205	12.50

The corn crop having been quite plentiful the past two seasons, we may expect an increase in the number of hogs packed this winter, even at the high price now paid—eight c p lb.

Hogs at Cincinnati.

December 14.—The receipts reported to the Chamber of Commerce up to 12 o'clock, noon, were as follows:

	1865.	1864.
Tuesday	6,902	19,793
Wednesday	4,736	9,121
Total		28,914
Same time last week	5,233	12,416
Since November 1	201,541	284,609

The market opened with more animation this morning, and sales were made as high as $10 00 and $10 10 net; but more hogs were offered at this rate than there was a demand for, and the market toned down, and at the close there were offers at $10 00, without buyers. We heard of but few sales at gross weights, as drovers prefer to obtain all the advantage there is in slaughtering.

Weekly Review of the Pig Iron and Bloom Market.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL,
PITTSBURGH, Saturday, December 16, 1865.

Sales of the week have been restricted, from the near approach of the holidays (always a dull period in trade) as well as from a want of desirable stock offering on the market.

With remarkably light stock in hand, especially of Standard Forge irons, and Canal navigation closed for the season, and a fair prospect at the present writing, (with the thermometer approaching Zero) of a speedy suspension of river navigation cutting off all sources of supply, except by rail, which is unequal to the demands of this market, holders of pig iron are very firm in their views of present and early prospective values.

A number of sales have been effected, deliverable at Furnaces accessible by rail, the purchasers taking the risk of transportation. The following sales came under our observation:

BITUMINOUS COAL SMELTED FROM LAKE SUPERIOR ORE.

200 tons Open Gray Forge	$48 75—cash.
100 do do do	50 00—4 mos.
100 do do do to arrive	50 00—4 mos.
200 do do do	46 50—4 mos.
100 tons White and Gray low grades	47 00—4 mos.
60 tons Gray do	50 00—4 mos.
do do do	50 00—4 mos.

ANTHRACITE COAL SMELTED.

50 tons No. 1 Foundry	$55 00—4 mos.
50 do do do	55 00—4 mos.
100 do do do	55 00—4 mos.
50 do do do	52 50—4 mos.
50 tons No. 2 Forge Isabella	$53 00—cash.
150 do do do	50 00—cash.
62 do 1 Foundry do	56 50—cash.
75 do 2 Forge Cornwall	53 00—cash.
50 do do do	52 50—cash.
20 do Youghiogheny, coke	48 50—cash.
50 do Hopewell Forge—charcoal	50 00—4 mos.

CHARCOAL SMELTED.

180 tons Missouri Forge	$57 00—4 mos.
100 tons Lake Superior Forge	54 00—4 mos.
50 tons No. 2 Hanging Rock Foundry	56 00—4 mos.
50 tons do do	55 00—4 mos.
20 tons do 1 do	58 00—cash.
20 do do do	60 00—cash.
13 tons Mt. Vernon	60 00—4 mos.
8 tons Monroe	60 00—4 mos.

BLOOMS.

We have no sales to report. Strictly No. 1 Juniata, are held at $132 to 134 ₱ ton, cash to 4 mos.

Pittsburgh Ride and Leather Market.

[Corrected by George H. Anderson.]

PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL OFFICE,
December 16, 1865.

The business of the month has been steady, without excitement or speculative tendency, and closes with a steadier demand, which will probably continue throughout the old year. Prices for strictly prime Leather have been well maintained, with no surplus in market here or abroad.

OAK LEATHER.—The demand for heavy weights (not bulls) has been in excess of supply, and at prices 8 or 10 cents higher than for light and middle; of the latter the market is abundantly supplied at lower prices.

FINISHED STOCKS.—Harness, Upper and Calf in good supply, at prices a shade lower than those of last month.

A large discrimination is made in favor of prime tannages and superior finish of all descriptions of Leather.

I quote to day:

LEATHER.		
Oak Sole, heavy	40@	44
" middle and light	41@	47
Rough Oak, heavy	38@	42
" light	39@	43
" Calf	70@	80
Finished Calf	1 25@	1 75
Wax Upper, per foot	21@	24
Hand Leather	42@	44
Collar, per doz	3 00@	4 00
No. 1 Oak Harness	40@	42
Extra Shaved	43@	45
Black, Red and Brown, per dozen	40 00@	50 00
Fair	32 00@	00 00
Saddlers' Skirting	41@	43
Slicks	42@	44
Sole Bdle, B. A	42@	44
" Orinoco	38@	42
No. 1 Pad Skins	10 00@	11 00
HIDES.		
Green Salted, heavy	11@	12
" 50 to 60 lbs	10@	10½
" Butchers	9@	9½
Dry Flint	19@	21
Damaged	13@	15
Green Calf	18@	20
Calcutta Kip, No. 1	1 60@	1 70
Tallow	12@	14

Pittsburgh Tobacco Market.

December 16.—The market was steady, with a fair demand for certain descriptions. The supply was ample. We note sales at the following prices:

Quarter lbs	70@	72	74
Long 10s	70@	73	75
" 12s	70@	73	75
" 14s	69@	72	74
Bright, Lloyd's Twist, 3s to 24s	1 10@	1 20	1 30
" Long cut	1 10@	1 20	1 30
" Long twist	1 10@	1 20	1 30
Diamond Twist, 20s	90@	1	00

Pittsburgh Cordage Market.

DECEMBER 16, 1865.—The market contains a fair supply, with a good local demand. The following are the card rates up to last evening:

Manilla,			
6 and 9 Thread			27½
Hawser Laid and Well Rope			27½
American Hackled Hemp Laid Cordage			25
American Hemp Rope			25
Hemp Packing			24
Spun Yarn			25
American Hemp Package			25
Cotton			14
Sash and Bell Cords			45
			35
Bed Cords, Manilla			30
" Hemp			3 25@3 50
Terms, net cash			

Pittsburgh Tin and Roofing Market.

SATURDAY, Dec. 16, 1865.—The market has been materially improved with a larger demand; prices have declined. The following are the quotations up to last evening:

1-0—10x14	$16 00	I-X—10x14	19 00
1-0—12x12	16 50	I-X—12x12	19 50
1-0—14x20	31 00	I-X—14x20	37 00
1-0—Roofing	15 50	I-X—Roofing	19 50
	Block Tin Pipe	45c	
Block tin	45@48c	Bar	50c
Zinc Sheets	16c	Spelter Slabs	13c

Pittsburgh Ale and Porter Market.

DECEMBER 16.—The following are the rates for these articles. The demand was fully up with the supply:

	Per Barrel.	Per Half Barrel.
X Ale	$10 00	$5 00
XX Ale	12 00	6 00
India	12 00	6 00
Porter	12 00	6 00

Four dollars, in addition to the above price, will be charged for barrels, and three dollars for half barrels, which will be allowed on their return.

Pittsburgh Copper Market.

SATURDAY, Dec. 16.—The market was firm with a moderate demand. Sales of 20 tons sheathing at ingots, which are held at a slight advance. The rates were:

Braziers' Bolts, Bars and Sheathing, ₱ lb	35c
Sheathing	35c
Ingots	30c
Brass Kettles	60c

New York Finance and Trade.

NEW YORK, December 15.

STOCKS.

The stock market this morning shows more buoyancy, and prices were generally higher, though the amount of business done was small. The bull side appears to have the advantage at present. During the day the market, in Gold and Stocks, and Money, was an improvement over the morning. The features of the day were the rise in Pittsburgh and Fort Wayne and Toledo. There is an increased disposition to buy Pittsburgh and Fort Wayne, and the following were the sales: M. Central, 96¾; Erie, 83¾; Hudson, 104; Reading, 116¾; Michigan Southern, 79; Cleveland and Pittsburgh, 87½; Pittsburgh, 84; Chicago, 104; Rock Island, 97; Northwestern, 49; Ohio certificates, 29¼.

Gold was firmer, and closed at 142¾@143, advancing to 143¾ during the day.

The following were the prices at 1 P. M.:

Chicago & Rock Island	97	Cumberland Coal	39
Pittsburgh	84	Quicksilver	39
Illinois Central	104	Canton Co	58
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	87½	Mariposa	11
Cleveland & Toledo	104	Mariposa Preferred	20
Michigan Southern	79	Ohio & Mississippi	31
Michigan Central	104	Pacific Mail	210
Erie	83¾	New York Central	96¾
Reading	116¾	Hudson River	104
Fort Wayne	105¾	Illinois Central	104
Western Union Telegraph	70	Cumberland Preferred	39

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money is easy, discounting at 6@7 per cent. Sterling Exchange is dull at 109½@109¾ for 60 days, and 110¼@110½ for sight.

GOVERNMENTS.

Were less active, and showed a slight decline. Money value was unchanged. The bonds quiet and firm, with small sales.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK BOARD.

The market was firm, and more active to-day. Hamilton and McClintock rose to 9. Pittsburgh Creek and Lehigh Navigation to 46. Reading to 57. Catawissa, Excelsior, 10; Hempfield, 3½; Buchanan Farm, 15; Hamilton, 9; Pittsburgh, 84; Fort Wayne, 105; Manhattan, 45; Swamp Gold, 1; Oil Creek, 15; Pithole Creek, 145; United States, 28 50; Webster, 1½.

PHILADELPHIA, December 15.—Flour—All grades nominal. Wheat—$1 20@1 30 for red, and $1 40@1 50 for white. Barley, 70@76c. Oats, 53@55c. Pork, $7 50.

Winter Storage of Grain at Buffalo.

The charge of storage of grain the coming winter, will be the same as the summer rates: One-quarter of a cent per bushel, for each and every ten days. But no charge will be made for storage during the time the material change in foreign fabrics, and this department is generally very quiet. Below will be found the quotations from the Dry Goods Exchange: Brown sheetings, standards, 22c; Bleached sheetings, New York Mills, 30 inches, 31c; Blackstone, 31c; Wamsutta, 31c; Lonsdale, 30c; Pepperell, 30c; Fruit of the Loom, 30c; Cocheco, 28c; Sprague, 28c; Glenham, 28c; Hamilton, 28c; Amoskeag, 28c; Pacific, 27c; Indian Head, 27c; Atlantic A, 27c; Lawrence, 27c; Bates, 27c; Augusta, 27c; Nashua, 27c; Richmond, 27c; Stark A, 30c; Dwight Anchor, 30c; Conestoga, 30c; Gloucester, 30c; Shirting prints, 20c; Cambric prints, 20c; Gingham—Lancaster, 27½c; Manchester, 27½c; Amoskeag, 27½c; Canton Flannels—Scarlet, 30c; Blue, 30c; Colored, 30c; Corset Jeans—Pepperell, 39c; Bates, 37½c; Canton Flannels—Suffolk, 36c; Ellerton, 34c; Hamilton, 34c; Warren, 34c; Cocheco, 34c; Denims, 37½c; Stripes, York, 45c; Uncasville, 45c; Hamilton, York, 45c; Hamilton, Lancaster, 45c; Belmont Skirts—Gilbert's, 9-4, 9-4, 10-4, 10-4; Brandt & Bradley's Duplex Elliptic hoop skirts and Empress trail, prices unchanged; Meyer's I. X. L. 18 inch, $3 50; 21 inch, $4 00.

The following dispatches were received at the Dry Goods Exchange this morning:

BOSTON.—Market considerably excited. Fine brown and bleached goods very scarce.

PHILADELPHIA.—The market excited; 56 by 64, 20 cents, cash. Sprague prints, 24 cents, four months. The market is generally firm.

PHILADELPHIA.—Holders of cotton goods firmer; the demand for the week has been active.

BALTIMORE.—Market firm but quiet.

CINCINNATI.—No change. Woolens steady, with an active demand.

Wall street exhibits a more buoyant feeling to-day, and Gold has been in slightly greater but regular advance in gold and stocks. The loan market is easy at 6@7 per cent. Commercial paper is in active demand, at 7@8 per cent. The Stock market is firm with the tendency of prices upward. The Dunkard Creek Petroleum